THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ENGELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors,

To whom all Letters on Business must be addressed.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly Paper, one year, in advance,.....$3 00
Do. Six months, " 2 00
Daily Paper, one year, in advance,.....$10 00
" six months, " 5 00
" three months, in advance,..... 3 00
" one month, " 1 00

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 25. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1869. NO. 10

RATES OF ADVERTISING

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

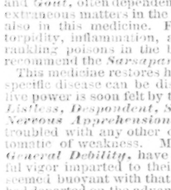
Special Notices will be charged $2 00 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are of a truly marvellous character. Inveterate cases of Scrofula, where the system seemed utterly given up to corruption, have yielded to this compound of anti-strumous virtues. Disorders of a scrofulous type, and affections which are merely aggravated by the presence of scrofulous matter, have been radically cured in such numerous instances, in every settlement in the country, that the public do not need to be informed here that it is in most cases a specific and absolute remedy.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver. These facts make the occasional use of the *Sarsaparilla* as a preventive, advisable.

It is a mistake to suppose that so long as no eruptions or humors appear, there must be no scrofulous taint. These forms of derangement may never occur, and yet the vital forces of the body be so reduced by its subtle agency, as materially to impair the health and shorten the duration of life. It is a common error, also, that scrofula is strictly hereditary. It does, indeed, descend from parent to child, but is also engendered in persons born of pure blood. Low living, indigestion, foul air, licentious habits, uncleanliness, and the depressing vices generally, produce it. Weakly constitutions, where not furnished by the most constant and judicious care, are peculiarly liable to it. Yet the robust, also, whose turbid blood swells the veins with an apparently exuberant vitality, are often contaminated, and on the road to its consequences. Indeed, no class or condition can depend on immunity from our first insensible to the importance of an effectual remedy.

In *St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Ears and Eyes*, and other eruptive or visible forms of the diseases caused primarily by the scrofulous poison, the *Sarsaparilla* is so efficient as to be indispensable. And in the more concealed forms, as in *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia*, and other affections of the muscular and nervous systems, the *Sarsaparilla*, through its purifying power, removes the cause of the disorder and produces a astonishing cures.

The sarsaparilla root of the tropics does not by itself achieve these results. It is aided by the extracts combined with it, of still greater power. So potent is this union of healing virtues, *Syphilis* or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it though a long time is required for subduing these inveterate maladies by any medicine. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations*, and *Female Diseases* in general, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by the invigorating and purifying effect of our *Sarsaparilla*. *Rheumatism* and *Gout*, often dependent on the accumulations of poisonous matter in the blood, have their remedy also in this medicine. For *Liver Complaints*, torpidity, inflammation, abcess, etc., caused by rankling poisons in the blood, we unhesitatingly recommend the *Sarsaparilla*.

This medicine restores health and vigor where no specific disease can be distinguished. Its restorative power is soon felt by those who are *Languid, Listless, Despondent, Sleepless*, and filled with *Nervous Apprehensions or Fears*, or who are troubled with any other of those affections symptomatic of weakness. Many, after taking it for *General Debility*, have written us of the youthful vigor imparted to their nervous system, which seemed buoyant with that prolific life they thought had departed on the advance of age. Others, whose fountains of life were always sterile, acknowledge their obligations to it for an obvious change.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Bilious Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of medicine. Our pride is gratified in the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

☞ Sold in Wilmington by E. Willis, W. H. Lippitt and all Druggists and Dealers everywhere. 67-eod1w-1tw

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,

FURNITURE, CARPETS

AND MATTRESSES,

Wholesale and Retail.

MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,

87 & 89 BOWERY,

65 CHRISTIE STREET,

130 & 132 DESTER STREET,

NEW YORK.

(CONNECTED UNDER ONE ROOF.)

We have now on hand the largest stock of entirely new patterns and designs for furnishing Houses throughout ever offered by one house in the City, and at a great deduction in price.

Our CARPET DEPARTMENT is under the superintendence of H. S. BARNES, who is well and favorably known to the public, having been a long time with Sloane & Co., Broadway, and for the last four years with Lord & Taylor. Our stock of Carpets is entirely new and well selected, this branch having been just added to our business.

The MATTRESS DEPARTMENT is entirely under our supervision, all being made on the premises. Every Mattress guaranteed.

Steamboats, Hotels, Churches, Public Halls and Private Houses furnished throughout at wholesale prices.

The Floating Palaces -the Steamers of the People's Line on the Hudson River—were furnished by us.

PRICES DEFY COMPETITION.

Second and Third Ave. Cars pass our Stores, Entrance 87 & 89 Bowery, N. Y.

apr 2 8—W3mch

HERE'S YER MULES.

PARIS, BOURBON Co., KY., March 4th, 1869.

Messrs. Engelhard & Price—Dear Sirs:

I WILL HAVE A DROVE OF GOOD BROKE MULES, from four to six years old, in Wilmington about the 1st of April, about sixty of them suitable for wagon purposes or working on Railroads, and the balance suitable for Cotton and Ground Pea Plowing. They were all selected by me in the Far West for the above purposes and nearly all bought out of wagons by the pair, and are now ready for immediate use. One Mule well broke at this season of the year will do the work of two unbroke. The Mules will be divided in Greensboro' on the 21st of this month. One-half will go by way of the Coalfields and then to Fayetteville about the 24th, and from there to Elizabeth about the 26th, and then to Lumberton and to Wilmington. The other half will be in Raleigh on the 25th, in Clinton 27th, Faison's Depot 28th, Kenansville 30th, and then to Wilmington, by way of Magnolia and Rocky Point.

My old friends and customers may rely upon the Stock being at the above places at the time above mentioned, and will be sold at the market price.

H. T. WILSON, AGENT.

Fayetteville Eagle and Raleigh Sentinel copy twice a week till April 1st, and send bill.

mh 10 137-1td&wtf

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE ADVERTISER, HAVING BEEN RESTORED to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

feb 5 52-3m

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

BEING A PRIVATE INSTRUCTOR FOR married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous Engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cents.—Address, DR. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE.—No matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any one of the notorious QUACKS—native and foreign—who advertise in this or any other paper, get a copy of Dr. Young's Book and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life.

Dr. Young can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publications, at his office, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

july 3 21-1y

Valuable Land for Sale in the Upper Black River District.

HAVING TO PAY SOME OLD DEBTS, I offer for sale a TRACT OF LAND containing 787 acres, being part of the Plantation formerly owned by George Fennell, deceased, in Upper Black River District. The land is well adapted to the cultivation of Cotton, Corn or Wheat. Description of the land and improvements is unnecessary, as purchasers will view the premises. OWEN FENNELL.

New Hanover Co., March 6th, 1869.

mh 10 137-2td&wtf

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 42 Cedar street, New York.

feb 15 52 3m

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

MONDAY, April 5, 1869.

The consideration of the Penitentiary bill was resumed.

Mr. Hayes offered an amendment that the site shall be selected by the Commissioners and submitted to the General Assembly for approval.

Mr. Cook moved a reconsideration of the vote by which Raleigh was selected as the site for the Penitentiary.

On this motion a discussion sprung up, in which Mr. Davis participated, advocating a reconsideration.

A. H. Galloway, colored, spoke against a reconsideration.

Mr. Shoffner moved to lay the motion on the table, which resulted yeas 14, nays 20.

Mr. W. D. Jones spoke against the motion to reconsider.

Mr. Lindsay asserted that the action of the morning was fair—forty-one Senators were present, and the fight was a fair one. He had no idea that the intention of the movers was to carry it to Salisbury, but down on the Deep River to the original site. He preferred rather to have no Penitentiary, than to have it carried to the site of that great swindle. He believed that was the object of the majority.

Mr. A. J. Jones, upon the score of economy, preferred any other point in North Carolina to Raleigh. He asserted his preference for Salisbury—though he expressed his doubt as to any locality this General Assembly may adopt, as he believed the Lockville site would be used at last.

Mr. Osborne thought the fight this morning was fair—he had no idea, no thought that Salisbury would be selected—he would be happy to think so.

Mr. Welker had advocated any other locality. He should now stand by what a majority of the Senate had done—they had voted this morning knowingly; they knew what they were doing, and he would now stand firmly by their action.

Mr. Robbins regretted that the Senator from Mecklenberg had so little faith—he had a hope of getting the location.

Mr. Love looked upon the manœuvre as a scheme to put the Penitentiary down in the Deep River Valley. He thought he could see through the whole thing. Salisbury failing, an appeal would then be made for Haughton's Pond.

Mr. Love hoped the Penitentiary would be kept at Raleigh.

Mr. Davis disclaimed any manœuvering, but asserted that he was in favor of Lockville, or some point on Deep River.

A. H. Galloway, colored, again addressed the Senate in defence of the site at Raleigh, at length—reviewed the Lockville transaction, and denounced it. He did not consider the Raleigh offer of $10,000 as a bribe—Salisbury and other points had made similar offers, &c.

Mr. Cook arose to a question of privilege—he neither drank liquor, smoked cigars, or visited places where these things were sold—therefore, certain remarks made by the Senator from New Hanover did not apply to him—he, Mr. C., moved a reconsideration in good faith.

The question then recurring the motion to reconsider, resulted in yeas 17, nays 20. The motion to reconsider did not prevail.

Mr. W. D. Jones moved that the first section be so amended as to require the Commissioners to select the site and report to the present session of the General Assembly. Adopted.

Mr. Davis moved to strike out the 1st section.

Mr. Brogden opposed the motion.

Mr. Welker hoped the section would stand, that the people would see what kind of legislation is done at Raleigh. It ties the hands of the Commissioners, and the convicts would have to remain in the county prisons until November, at the expense of the people of the counties.

The question then being on the motion to strike out section 1st, resulted in yeas 3, nays 33.

One or two minor amendments were made, and the bill then passed its third reading.

Mr. Lassiter introduced a bill in relation to the University.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

MONDAY, April 5, 1869.

Mr. Gilbert, from the special committee appointed to consider the bill submitting the new Railroad appropriations to a vote of the people, reported back the same and recommended that it should pass.

The report of that committee being the special order for that hour, it was at once considered.

Mr. Gilbert said he introduced this bill because he was opposed to forcing upon the people the overwhelming burden of taxation that these appropriations will entail without their direct consent given at the ballot box. He had voted for all the railroad schemes that had been presented to this Legislature, and would vote for as many more if they could be submitted to the people who would be taxed to build them.

After a considerable debate, the question recurred upon a substitute for the 6th sec. of the bill offered by J. H. Harris, of Wake, colored, which provides that the bill shall not apply to the Western Railroad, North Western North Carolina Railroad, Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad, and the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford R. R.

Mr. Argo said he would like to see the section so amended as to include all the appropriations heretofore made. He, like many others, had voted for them thinking they would be submitted to the people for approval or non-approval.

After some discussion, the substitute was put to a vote and adopted.

The bill then passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 80, nays 4.

[Messrs. Barnett, McCanless, Sykes, colored, and Thompson voting in the negative.]

Adjourned.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, April 6, 1869.

Mr. Welker moved a suspension of the rules in order to consider the bill in relation to a line of Steamers between Norfolk, Va., and Flushing, in Holland.

Mr. Hays opposed the suspension, as he considered it a scheme to get more money from the people. He did not think any good could result to the State by the importation of Dutch laborers to work our Swamp lands.

Mr. Welker thought different—he did not think the sneers of the gentleman in good taste—they were the kind of people to bring prosperity to the State.

Mr. Hayes disclaimed any intention to cast a sneer at the Dutch—Hollanders were called Dutch.

Mr. Welker withdrew his request.

Mr. A. J. Jones presented a memorial from citizens of Columbus. Referred.

Mr. Welker reported favorably on the bill in relation to the University.

The school bill as amended by the House was next considered.

Mr. Martindale moved that the Senate do not concur in the amendments.

Mr. Cook called the previous question in order that a committee of Conference be appointed.

The question recurring on the motion of Mr. Martindale, resulted in the following vote: yeas 21, nays 19.

The Senate refused to concur.

Mr. Blythe introduced an act supplemental to an act to raise revenue, read 1st time. Exempts insurance companies whose objects are charitable.

Mr. Jones, of Wake, and Mr. Murphy advocated the passage of the bill.

The bill was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Welker introduced a resolution in relation to direct trade. [Has reference to the line of steamers between Norfolk and Flushing, Holland.]

The resolution passed.

Mr. [A. J. Jones moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the Pentitentiary bill passed its third reading yesterday.

Mr. Barnes arose to a point of order.

When the Senate adjourned on yesterday the motion pending was the motion to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Mr. Shoffner moving to reconsider, and A. H. Galloway moving to lay that motion on the table.

Mr. A. J. Jones did not move a reconsideration to-day from a factious disposition. He did not desire to change the location, but to make some important changes in the bill.

A. H. Galloway, colored, then moved to lay the motion made by Mr. A. J. Jones on the table, and on this motion called the yeas and nays, which resulted: Yeas 19, Nays 20.

The question now recurring on the motion to reconsider.

A. H. Galloway, colored, declared his position immovable. He should stand firm in support of the bill as it now stands.

Mr. Barrow did not favor a reconsideration.

Mr. W. D. Jones spoke against the motion to reconsider.

Mr. Moore, of Carteret, called the previous question—sustained.

The question then being on the motion to reconsider, resulted as follows: Yeas 17, nays 21.

Mr. Graham moved that the bill be at once transmitted to the House.

Mr. Respass said he only voted for a reconsideration in order that the Senate might recede from the appointment of Mr. C. L. Harris, as one of the Commissioners. The Senate had no right to make this appointment.

Mr. Graham's motion then prevailed.

Bill to amend an act in relation to the Special Courts of Wilmington and Newbern read second time, amended and passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, April 6, 1869.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill to authorize the construction of a Railroad from Wilmington to Plymouth.

Mr. Stilley spoke for some time.

Isham Sweet, colored, moved to amend by submitting the bill to a vote of the people.

Mr. Welch and Leary, colored, supported the amendment.

Mr. Stilley opposed it.

Mr. Seymour offered the following substitute for Sweat's amendment:

"Provided that the provisions of this act shall not take effect until the same shall have been ratified by a majority of the legal voters of the State, for the purpose of such ratification this act is considered as coming within the provisions of "an act concerning certain Railroad appropriations, submitting the same to the people."

Sweat accepted the substitute.

Mr. Moore, of Chowan, opposed the amendment.

Mr. Estes was in favor of it. He did not believe that the whole of the appropriation asked for in the bill would carry the road out of New Hanover. He spoke at length.

Mr. Seymour spoke for some time against the whole bill.

After some further debate, the House adjourned without any final action.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869.

On motion of Mr. Barnes, bill to prevent the felling of trees in Contenea Creek passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Robbins introduced a bill to incorporate the Western North Carolina Fair Association at Salisbury. Passed several readings.

Bill making the act of going masked, guised, or with the face painted, a felony, together with Senate committee substitute, was taken up.

Mr. Barrow moved to amend the substitute by inserting section 3 of the original bill.

Mr. Colgrove was opposed to the adoption of the substitute, as it would tend to defeat the bill by making it necessary to return it to the House, which had so much business as to render it highly probable that it would not be able to pass the bill this session. He was in favor of passing the original bill, as it was much needed.—In his county a band of men with faces painted had recently taken a man from the county jail, and it had been reported that he had been taken out and killed by negroes. The man subsequently returned. He had been taken out by his friends. He was in favor of passing the original bill.

Mr. Osborne was opposed to inserting sec. 3 in the substitute. It was extremely wrong to give one citizen the power to take the life of another. It would create much bloodshed.

Mr. Lassiter said it was an indisputable fact that legislation upon this subject was necessary, and thousands of helpless people were appealing to this Legislature for protection. If men chose to go about in disguise, committing the most atrocious crimes, let their blood be upon their own heads. It was our bounden duty to pass this bill, and that promptly.

Mr. Robbins said the great object of this bill was to execute summary justice upon bands of men who were going through the country taking matters into their own hands. He considered that this bill gave the same power in the hands of other men. How could a man in an excited state of mind judge correctly whether a man disguised was so with wrongful intent?—Again, if a Ku-Klux goes along the road and a citizen meets him and demands his surrender, Mr. Ku-Klux is going to kill him right off.

Mr. Shoffner wanted to know if the band of Ku Klux that went through Graham the other day, if they had known they would be fired on would not have surrendered when told to do so.

Mr. Robbins said no. If they had known they would have been fired on they would have fired first. He was as much opposed to these lawless bands as any one, and wanted them put down, but he should oppose this bill as leading to much trouble. This bill was ineffective. It would result in the killing of the citizen instead of the man who ought to be killed—the Ku Klux. He believed we had a government and officers who could keep the peace instead of putting the law into every man's hands.—He would vote for the substitute although he considered it ineffective.

Mr. Barrow withdrew his first motion and moved to strike out the two first sections of the original House bill and insert the substitute.

Mr. Cook said the very same language now used by the opposition was used by them against the passage of the militia law. This bill gave the right to every citizen to arrest them, and if they did not surrender shoot them down. It was the tone of this law to the tone which was given to public sentiment which gave it its force.—We put our stamp upon such things.

Mr. Robbins predicted that if this bill passed there would not a dead man be found in North Carolina whose corpse would not be found disguised. This would be the plan adopted by every assassin, and the assassin would escape under this law.

Mr. Lassiter said the firm and decided legislation of this body at the Summer session had done everything to preserve the peace of the State. It had prevented scenes that would have been disgraceful to North Carolina. Let the law come to the aid of the innocent and arm them against the wicked.

Mr. Lindsay said the only way to stop violence was for public sentiment to frown upon it. Nothing else would give peace and quiet to the country.

Mr. Moore, of Carteret, moved the previous question. Lost 16 to 15.

Mr. Jones, of Wake, said the fruits of all this trouble could be traced right along to rotten Democracy and secession.

Mr. Love asked did not the gentlemen aid in getting up the late unpleasantness.

Mr. Jones, of Wake, said, no sir, never. He had stood for the Union as long as any man could do so.

Mr. Robbins would like to ask the gentleman if he had not fought in the Confederate army.

Mr. Jones, of Wake, had been in the Southern army for twelve months. He had stood by the Union as long as any man could do so. He was glad that the Union had triumphed. Was the Senator from Rowan glad?

Mr. Robbins accepted the result.

Mr. Jones said that was not an answer to his question. Was the Senator from Rowan glad that we had a Union instead of a miserable little "Confederacy?"

Mr. Robbins said no man liked to be whipped.

Mr. Jones wished an answer to his question.

Mr. Robbins declined to answer.

Mr. Barrow regretted very much that a bill of this kind was made a party matter. The same thing was done when the militia bill was under discussion. We were met with threats that somebody else would organize. Now, we were told that if we passed this law, those who would otherwise frown upon such violence would encourage it. Very well, let them encourage it if they please. He was mortified at any such speech being made upon the floor of the Senate. Any gentleman who valued the reputation of North Carolina, would frown upon such things and endeavor to prevent such proceedings. He knew there were objections, and serious objections to the third section of this bill, but "desperate diseases required desperate remedies." Should it be found to work badly, no Senator would be more ready to repeal it than himself. In advocating this bill, he did not consider that he was advocating a barbarous law. If he did, he would sooner lose his right arm. This bill was not aimed at any party, but was aimed at evil disposed persons. Many evil disposed persons had combined to drive out other and peaceably disposed men, and this should not be allowed if it took every man in the State to protect the innocent. His sole object was to protect every man in his right of person and property.

Mr. Barrow's motion prevailed.

Mr. Robbins moved to strike out section 3. Lost—19 to 16.

The bill passed second reading by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Barrow, Bellamy Brogden, Colgrove, Cook, Davis, Eppes, Galloway, Harrington, Hyman, Jones, of Columbus, Jones, of Wake, Lassiter, Legg, Martindale, Moore, of Carteret, Reapass, Shoffner, Smith, Stevens, Welker—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Barnes, Beall, Eaves, Forkner, Graham, Lindsay, Love, Melcher, Moore, of Yancy, McLaughlin, Murphy, Osborne, Robbins, Scott and White—14.

Mr. Robbins moved to strike out the third section. He desired to vote for the bill, but wanted to be emphatic in his opposition to this section.

Mr. Shoffner moved to add the following proviso to the third section: "Provided that the demand for a surrender shall be proven by two disinterested witnesses."

Mr. Barrow opposed the amendment as impracticable.

Mr. Love hoped the amendment would be adopted. Without it it was a bill legalizing murder. With it he saw no harm in it.

Mr. Jones, of Wake, opposed the amendment.

Mr. Osborne favored the amendment.

Mr. Shoffner's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Robbins' motion prevailed—yeas 24, nays 13.

Mr. Galloway moved that whenever the word "her" occurred, it be stricken out. Adopted.

The bill passed third reading by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Barnes, Barrow, Brogden, Blythe, Davis, Eaves, Forkner, Galloway, Graham, Hyman, Jones, of Wake, Lassiter, Lindsay, Long, Love, Murphy, Osborne, Respass, Robbins, Shoffner, Smith, Welker and White—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Beall, Bellamy, Colgrove, Cook, Eppes, Hayes, Harrington, Jones, of Columbus, Legg, Martindale, Melchor, Moore, of Carteret, Moore, of Yancy, McLaughlin, Scott and Stevens—16.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869.

Mr. Estes, from the committee of conference on the school bill, presented a majority report. Calendar.

Mr. Seymour called up bill concerning the division of fences. Amended and passed third reading.

Mr Seymour called up bill to provide a trial jury on the second week of the term of Superior Courts. Passed third reading.

Mr. Seymour called up bill concerning county treasurers. Passed third reading.

Mr. Hinnant from the committee on Enrolled bills, reported the following bills correctly enrolled; and they were signed by the Speaker:

Act to lay off the homestead and personal property exemption; acts to authorize the counties of Stanly, Iredell, Randolph, Alamance, Green, Wake, Robeson, Washington, Rutherford, Wilson, Clay and Union to levy special taxes; act to extend the incorporate limits of the town of Tarboro; act to amend sec. 3, chap. 29 of the Revised Code in regard to obtaining divorces; resolution in favor of Elias Longcrozer, of Catawba county; act to incorporate the Sparkling Catawba Spring Company.

The special order was taken up, being bill to authorize the construction of the Edenton and Suffolk Railroad. Passed.

Bill to enable the Chatham Railroad to complete its road was taken up.

Mr. Sweet moved an amendment to submit the bill to a vote of the people.

Mr. Welch gave notice of several amendments.

Mr. Laflin called the previous question on the bill. The main question was ordered.

Mr. Sweet's amendment was not adopted—yeas 38, days 51.

Mr. Welch moved several amendments; which were rejected.

Bill passed third reading, by a vote of 43 ayes, 41 nays.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On motion of Mr. McMillan, the bill concerning inspectors for the city of Wilmington was taken up.

Mr. Price offered a substitute.

Mr. French moved to postpone the matter until November next.

Mr. Price favored the substitute at length. The colored men who did the work received $40 or $45 a month to do the work as deputies, while the principal received $100. The colored voters and the business men demanded the bill. He presented a petition signed by citizens of Wilmington in favor of the measure, and said the gentleman (Mr. French) could not go before his people on that issue.

Mr. Foster opposed the system of inspection as oppressive upon the merchants who traded with Wilmington.

Mr. French said there was some feeling between those in office and those out of office. The gentleman had said he (Mr. French) could not go before the people upon this issue. He asked if the gentleman could go before his constituents with his speech on the subject of the removal of disabilities.

Mr. Price said he could, with his heart open before God. [Applause.]

Mr. French: "Applause by the Democrats." [Applause and laughter.] The word "color" should not be used since the word "white" was not used by the people; but as the gentleman had used it, he recollected eleven colored men in the city of Wilmington who were in office with salaries amounting to $13,000. He said the petition presented by Mr. Price was sustained by the chairman of the Democratic club, and by leading Democrats; and the gentleman was striving to create an excitement to cover up the defection caused by his speech on the removal of disabilities.

Mr. Estes called upon Republicans to vote for the substitute, as it was an issue between the Democratic measure and the substitute. The bill proposed to send in from neighboring counties men to hold the local offices of Wilmington.

Mr. McMillan called the previous question. Carried.

The motion to indefinitely postpone failed.

The substitute was adopted—yeas 44, nays 33.

Mr. French offered an amendment, of which he had given notice, providing that the bill should not become a law until ratified by the voters of New Hanover county. Not adopted.

As amended the bill passed second reading—yeas 64, nays 11.

The rules were suspended on the third reading.

An amendment was adopted and the bill passed third reading.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, April 8, 1869.

On motion of Mr. Bellamy, the bill authorizing the County of Edgecombe to collect taxes for '66 and '67 was taken up and passed third time.

Bill authorizing the Mayor and Commissioners of Fayetteville to fund the interest of bonds. Passed its several readings.

Bill to incorporate the Merchant's Bank of Wilmington, passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Murphy, the resolution allowing John A. Oates his *per diem*, for the time he was in Raleigh pending the motion declaring his seat as a Senator vacant, was taken up and passed third time.

Mr. Welker reported a resolution providing for the sale of the State's interest in the Fayetteville and Warsaw Plank Road, passed third reading.

Bill to charter a Railroad from Rocky Mount to some point on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, passed its several readings.

Mr. W. D. Jones introduced a resolution authorizing the Public Treasurer to employ counsel, &c.

Mr. Robbins stated that the Treasurer had spoken to him about this resolution, and said that in the discharge of his duties this resolution was necessary to enable him to have safe and reliable counsel.

Mr. Love thought it was the duty of the Attorney General to give this advice. He was employed for this purpose, and he had done nothing since July, but to attend to a little matter at Weldon. If that officer was incompetent, put a man in his place who was.

Mr. Love offered an amendment, that the fee be paid from the salary of the Attorney General.

Mr. Jones was the author of the bill.—It did not reflect upon the incompetency of the Attorney General, but *this* was not the duty of that officer.

Mr. Blythe stated that the Treasurer had told him that the Attorney General had refused to give the advice, as it was no part of his duty.

Mr. Melchor thought the resolution was a reflection upon the State of North Carolina.

Mr. Sweet did not think this Legislature had the right to say a public officer should have less than his stated salary. It was unconstitutional.

Mr. Love's amendment was then rejected, yeas 6, nays 22.

The resolution then passed its several readings, yeas 18, nays 12.

Bill to exempt from tax all property used for educational purposes passed third time.

Mr. W. D. Jones arose and announced the death of the Hon. R. I. Wynne, Senator from the 9th Senatorial District. Mr. Jones submitted a few feeling and well-timed remarks, and closed by offering a series of resolutions usual on such occasions.

Mr. Sweet then addressed the Senate and referred to the sad event as another warning, and another chastisement by the All Wise Ruler of the Universe.

Mr. Lassiter had known the deceased for many years, and paid a fitting tribute to his memory. Mr. L. spoke of the uncertainty of life, and the certainty of death—that we who have been spared, should be thankful, and should learn a lesson of wisdom from this sad dispensation of Providence.

Mr. Cook, also paid a tribute to the memory of the deceased, and cheerfully endorsed the resolutions.

Mr. Davis moved that Senators meet at G. T. Cook's Hotel to-morrow morning, 7½ o'clock to accompany the remains to the depot.

A committee was also appointed to attend the remains to their last resting place.

The Senate then adjourned until 9½ o'clock, to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, April 8, 1869.

Mr. French offered a protest in regard to the Inspectors for the city of Wilmington. The protest was ordered to be spread upon the Calendar.

On motion of Mr. Malone, the rules were suspended and the bill to incorporate the Coopers Association of Wilmington was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Justice, of Rutherford, the rules were suspended and the report of the Committee of Conference on the School Bill was taken up.

Messrs. Jarvis and Graham made a minority report, recommending to the House not to recede from the House amendment to strike out the 33rd section. [The 33rd section gives the voters of any Township the power to continue the school more than 4 months in a year by a vote and the tax must be levied in said Township for that purpose.

Mr. Jarvis spoke in favor of the minority report, which after considerable discussion was adopted.

The report of the Committee as amended by the minority report was then adopted.

Mr. Laflin from the Committee on Internal Improvements reported back a bill to sell certain N. C. Railroad stock.

A motion to suspend the rules failed to put it on its second reading.

A motion to suspend the rules to make it the special order at 4½ o'clock passed.

Mr. Welsh moved to indefinitely postpone.

Mr. Seymour said that this bill could not pass at this session, without the most violent opposition. He would fight it at every step by all means. He said the Railroad stocks are the only means that the State has to relieve herself from debt. He was not willing to sacrifice all that at this late day of the session. He, therefore, hoped the motion to indefinitely postpone would prevail.

The motion to postpone indefinitely prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Estes, the House adjourned.

RHODE ISLAND.

Complete Election Returns—The Radical Majority.

PROVIDENCE, April 8.—Complete returns of yesterday's election give Padelford, Republican, for Governor, 7,270; and Pierce, Democrat, 3,875 votes. The Senate has 26 Republicans and 7 Democrats.—House has 60 Republicans and 12 Democrats.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10—P. M.

The Memphis and El Paseo Road is encouraged by favorable Congressional expressions, and will commence work at once. The Congressional action in its behalf was merely the right of way. It appears to have been defeated this session by the friends of the Northern routes, who sought to force the Memphis and El Paseo Road into a combination.

Impeachment Ashley was confirmed Governor of Montana, after a short debate, by one majority.

The New York nominations were defeated by a strong effort on the part of Mr. Conkling.

Fifty-three nominations were unconfirmed at noon to-day. They must be renewed.

The Executive session of the Senate will probably continue several weeks.

The following is the full text of the act authorizing the submission of the Constitutions of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas to a vote of the people, and authorizing an election of State officers provided by said Constitutions and members of Congress, as approved and signed by the President to-day:

Be it enacted, &c., That the President of the United States, at such time as he may deem best for the public interest, may submit the Constitution, which was framed by the Convention which met in Richmond, Va., on Tuesday, December 3d, 1867, to the registered voters of said State, registered at the date of said submission for ratification or rejection; and may also submit to a separate vote such provisions of said constitution as he may deem best, such vote to be taken either upon each of the said provisions alone or in connection with the other portions of said constitution as the President may direct.

Section 2. That at the same election the voters of said State may vote for and elect members of the General Assembly of said State, and all the officers of said State provided for by the said constitution, and members of Congress; and the officer commanding the district of Virginia shall cause the lists of the registered voters of said State to be revised, enlarged and corrected prior to such election, according to law, and for that purpose may appoint such registrars as he may deem necessary; and said elections shall be held and returns thereof made in the manner provided by the acts of Congress, commonly called the reconstruction acts.

Section 3. That the President of the United States may in like manner submit the constitution of Texas to the voters of said State, at such time and in such manner as he may direct, either the entire constitution or separate provisions of the same as provided in the first section of this act to a separate vote; and at the same election the voters may vote for and elect the members of the Legislature and all the State officers provided for in said constitution, and members of Congress. Provided, also, that no election shall be held in said State of Texas, for any purposes, until the President so directs.

Section 4. That the President of the United States may in like manner submit the constitution of Mississippi to the voters of the said State at such time and in such manner as he may direct, either the entire constitution or separate provisions of the same, as provided in the first section of this act to separate vote, and at the same election the voters may vote for and elect the members of the Legislature and all the State officers provided for in the same constitution and members of Congress.

Section 5. That if either of said constitutions shall be ratified at such election, the Legislature of the State so ratifying the election as provided for in this act, shall assemble at the Capital of said States on the fourth Tuesday after the official promulgation of such ratification by the military officer commanding in said State.

Section 6. That before the States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas shall be admitted to representation in Congress, their several Legislatures which may be hereafter lawfully organized, shall ratify the fifteenth article, which has been proposed by Congress to the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Section 7. That the proceedings in any of the said States shall not be deemed final or operative as a complete restoration thereof until their action respectively shall be approved by Congress.

The whiskey and tobacco bill was signed today. It extends the time for withdrawing spirits from bond to the 30th of June, 1869, and subjects it to a tax of one cent on the gallon per month after the 20th of April, and forfeits it if not removed on or before the 30t of June, 1879. It also provides for refunding the tax on tobacco in certain cases.

A Talk with Gen. Stoneman.

The correspondent of a New York paper writing from Richmond, Va., gives some interesting statements concerning the late removals and changes in military district No. 1, based upon a "conversation with Gen. Stoneman." The correspondent reports Gen. Stoneman as saying that he has been anxious to go to California for some years, and is glad, as he well may be, to escape "that eternal political muddle in which he was not interested, in Virginia, and for which he had neither taste nor inclination." To a question as to the supposed cause of his removal, General Stoneman said:

"I have no idea of the reason, except that it was done through the influence of politicians who could not use me to further their ends and aims."

Gen. Stoneman further adds:

"I had nothing to do with any charges of a criminal nature made against Governor Wells.—Such matters belong properly to the courts, and I suppose the United States civil officers here are thoroughly competent to protect its interests.—And then I did not remove Wells, nor did I suspend him. I merely devolved the only duties he performed—those of pard

HE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1869

Captions of Acts.

We publish this morning the Captions the Acts and Resolutions passed by the gislature during the session.

The Homestead.

We publish this morning "An Act to y off the Homestead and Personal Prop- y Exemption." Its importance is mani-, and our readers had better preserve opy for future reference.

Cotton Manufactories.

We are glad to know that there is quite novement going on in South Carolina l Georgia in forming joint-stock com- ies and erecting manufactories. The y great success of those already in op- tion has called the attention of North- and home capitalists to the great profit manufacturing the raw material into ries where it is raised, and where the ods are worn. Senator SPRAGUE, one of wealthiest and most successful manu- turers in the United States, has recently le extensive purchases in the immedi- neighborhood of Columbia, while at er points large investments have been de, and work has begun upon the erec- of proper buildings. We met on more n one occasion during the past Winter rthern capitalists or their accredited nts looking for suitable localities for erection of manufactories.

The South abounds in sites for factories. oor is cheaper here than at the North. have the raw material on the spot, and an pass from the gin house to the spin- at little expense. We have the energy, business capacity, and by proper asso- ion, the means to erect and to work ditably manufactories, and if we longer hain "hewers of wood and drawers of er" to the nabobs who own the manu- tories of the North and control the le- lation of Congress, it is our own fault. If continue to suffer the expense imposed freight, insurance, drayage, storage, ghage, pressage, commissions, ware- se charges, bills of lading and stealage, ich diminish the value of a bale of cot- almost one-half, we are paying dearly our want of energy and enterprise. The e has passed away when we can rely n the muscles of men and mules to ld up the wealth of our section. The antages of our soil and climate will il us little if we permit those less fa- ed in these respects to more than com- sate for the shortness of seasons and poverty of soil, by the use of improved plements in farming and the employ- nt of their capital in manufacturing the terial which we raise into fabrics for our n use.

We must reverse the old rule. The ls must seek the cotton. "Mahomet st come to the mountain." Another ofitable season will leave the cotton nters with a surplus on hand. Old anuels of investment are closed. Labor no longer the subject of trade. Our ople have more than enough lands for their purposes. The planter must also come the manufacturer. We must no nger pay an expensive tribute to the erprising Yankee for the privilege of nging back our cotton in the form of tured calicoes, realizing as he does enor- us fortunes in the transformation.

We are glad to learn that south of us the ople are waking up to the vast impor- ce of this work. If those immediately ound us are yet asleep to the advantages manufacturing, it is a satisfaction to ow that their neighbors are not. The nth has more to hope from through this ans than any other. The completion railroads and the wealth of her mines ll do much for the South, but nothing ll so develop the boundless resources of r soil and the energies of her people, as e establishment of manufactories and e conversion of the raw material of her n fields into fabrics for home consump- n and articles of foreign commerce. e are sure that this section will one day come as noted for its manufactories as any of the other vast interests which e destined to make the Southern States h, populous and powerful, and those ates and localities which first appreciate importance and take advantage of its nefits will lead their neighbors in the e for prosperity and wealth.

From the Raleigh Standard.

CAPTIONS

Acts and Resolutions passed by the General Assembly of North Carolina at its Session of 1868-69.

ACTS.

An act in regard to obtaining license to prac- e law in this State. [Allows all those who have ense from the Supreme Court to practice in the e county courts to practice in all the courts of e State.]

An act to provide for the collection of taxes in rteret county for the year 1868.

An act to incorporate the North Carolina Mu- al Home Insurance Company.

An act to provide for the registration of voters all special elections in this State.

An act to incorporate the Land and Lumber mpany of North Carolina. [Incorporates Wm. derwood, Chas. W. Smith, Joseph Underwood d others, the capital stock consisting of per- al property, not to exceed one million dollars, the purpose of erecting saw mills, plaining lls, and machinery for the manufacture of wood o material for houses, barrels, agricultural im- ements, &c.]

An act for the relief of James F. White, former eriff of Gaston county. [Authorizes him until ly 1st, 1869, to collect arrears of taxes for 1865- , with certain limitations.]

An act to amend the charter of the Cheraw and almfield Railroad Company.

An act for the relief of P. T. Massey and E. G. ll, of the county of Johnston. [Remits judg- ent of $1,000 granted against each of them for e non-payment of taxes in due time.

An act to provide for the holding of municipal ections in North Carolina.

An act for the relief of James Rumley, late erk of the county court of Carteret county. [Re- ases him from judgment entered on account of s failure in due time to make an abstract return taxes due from his county.

An act to amend the charter of the city of Wil- ington.

An act to amend the charter of the town of ashington.

An act to re-enact and confirm certain acts the General Assembly authorizing the issue State bonds to and for certain Railroad com- anies.

An act in favor of the builders of public mills. Confers upon the county commissioners the same owers that vested in the late county courts as er chapter 71 of the Revised Code.]

An act to authorize the Public Treasurer to pply temporary deficiencies in the Treasury.

An act for holding special terms of Superior ourt in Craven county.

An act in relation to municipal elections.— Directs the commissioners of the several towns to appoint three persons to hold their municipal elections and to make a return to the Register of Deeds of their county and to the clerk of the town.]

An act to incorporate Silver Hill Railroad company.

An act to incorporate the Contentnea manufacturing company.

An act to incorporate the Salem Fire Company.

An act to amend an act for the relief of P. T. Massey, clerk of the Superior Court of Johnston.

An act to amend the charter of the city of Wilmington, ratified Dec. 18, 1868.

An act to incorporate Mt. Olive Lodge No. 208, A. Y. M., in Wayne county.

An act making an appropriation for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind Asylum. [Appropriates $30,000 to defray the expenses for the present fiscal year.]

An act to incorporate the Kilwinning Lodge, A. Y. M., at Wadesboro', in Anson county.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Elizabeth City, and certain amendatory acts thereto.

An act to transfer cases from the docket of the late Criminal Court in Craven county to the Superior Court of the same.

An act to incorporate Carolina Lodge No. 141, at Ansonville, in Anson county.

An act to incorporate the town of Marion in the county of McDowell.

An act t authorize W. D. Justice, former sheriff of Henderson county, and other sheriffs, to collect arrears of taxes for the years 1866-'67.

An act to incorporate Lebannon Lodge No. 207, of A. Y. M.

An act to amend an act concerning the government of counties.

An act for the charter of a ferry across Neuse River in the county of Craven.

An act to incorporate Dunn's Rock Lodge No. 267, of A. Y. M., at Brevard, in the county of Transylvania.

An act for the relief of the sheriffs of the counties of Pasquotank and New Hanover. [Discharges John Wood and J. W. Schenck, Jr., from the payment of all penalties and forfeitures incurred on account of failure to pay and account for taxes in due time for the year 1868.]

An act amendatory of the act to incorporate the Western N. C. Railroad Company, ratified the 15th day of February, 1855, and of all other acts amendatory thereof.

An act to amend the charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, to provide for the completion of said road, and to secure to the State a representation in the company.

An act to prohibit hunting on the Sabbath.—[Subjects the offender to a fine not to exceed $50, two-thirds of which to go for free school purposes in the county where the offence is committed.

An act to authorize and empower R. W. Hardie, late sheriff of Cumberland county, to collect arrears of taxes for the years 1866-'67.

An act amendatory of, and supplemental to, an act amendatory of the act to incorporate the Western N. C. Railroad Company, ratified the 15th day of February, 1855, and of all other acts amendatory thereof passed at the present session of the General Assembly and ratified on the 29th day of January, 1869.

An act to prevent the felling of timber or otherwise obstructing Rockfish Creek, the boundary line between New Hanover and Duplin counties. [Offenders to be fined not less than $25, or be imprisoned not less than three months, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

An act to amend an act to incorporate the Pitt County Female Institute.

An act to incorporate the University Railroad Company.

An act to enable the County Commiesioners of New Hanover county the better to carry out the provisions of the 13th section of Article 7 of the Constitution of the State. [Authorizes the County Commissioners to examine the books, documents, &c., of county officers, who have appropriated and disbursed any public money, and to that end can send for persons and papers, &c.]

An act to authorize A. B. Jones, former tax-collector of Buncombe county, to collect arrears of taxes for the years 1866-'67.

An act to amend an act to amend the charter of the Western Railroad Company, ratified 21st of August, 1868.

An act to amend the charter of the Oxford Branch of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

An act to amend the charter of the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad Company in North Carolina.

An act to amend the charter of the Williamston and Tarboro' Railroad Company.

An act to repeal an act entitled an act to amend an ordinance of the Convention entitled an ordinance to incorporate the Northwestern N. C. R. R. Company.

An act to be entitled an act to consolidate the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company and the North Carolina Railroad Company.

An act to incorporate the Jamesville and Washington Railroad and Lumber Company.

An act to authorize Pitt county to raise a special tax for certain purposes. [Authorizes the levying and collecting of a special tax of $7,000 to rebuild and repair bridges and school houses.]

An act to authorize the commissioners of the town of Tarboro' to convey the right of way of the Williamston and Tarboro' Railroad Company.

An act to establish a Turnpike Road from Marion, in the county of McDowell, to Ashville in the county of Buncombe.

An act entitled an act to incorporate the Madren Mining Company.

An act to amend an act, passed and ratified the 16th day of February, 1859, to regulate the sale of spirituous liquors in the town of Asheville.

An act to incorporate Beaver Dam Lodge, No. 276, F. A. M., in the county of Union.

An act to legalize certain oficial acts of chairmen of the late county courts of this State.

An act to incorporate Gaston Lodge, No. 263, F. A. M., in the county of Gaston.

An act to incorporate Unaka Lodge, No. 264, F. A. M., in the town of Webster, Jackson county.

An act making an appropriation for securing the Insane Asylum against fire. [Appropriates $3,000.]

An act to be entitled an act to incorporate the North Carolina Land Company. (Of Raleigh.)

An act to repeal an act providing for furnishing the Executive Mansion.

An act to incorporate the North Carolina Manufacturing, Loan and Trust Company.

An act to protect certain citizens of North Carolina, who rented lands of the United States Treasury agents during the war.

An act to incorporate Burnsville Lodge, No. 192, in the county of Yancey.

An act to incorporate the Union Land Company.

An act to amend the charter of the Union Manufacturing Company in the town of Fayetteville.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Lenoir, Caldwell county.

An act for the relief of F. M. Pittman, of the county of Lenoir, for over assessment of taxes for the year 1868. (Relieves him of the payment of $28.)

An act to prevent the felling of trees in the Catawba River.

An act to incorporate Lee Lodge, No. 253, A. Y. M., in the town of Taylorsville Alexander county.

An act to authorize the commissioners of Dupin county to levy a special tax for building and repairing public bridges in said county. (Authorizes the levying and collecting of a tax of one tenth of one per cent on all taxable property.)

An act to allow citizens of the State to practice law in the courts of the State. Allows any citizen of good moral character, by the payment of a license tax of $20, to practice law.

An act to transfer McDowell county, now in the 10th Judicial District, to the 11th Judicial District, and to transfer Alleghany county, now in the 11th District, to the 10th Judicial District, and to change the time of holding the terms of the court in said Districts and others.

An act to incorporate the Jonesville Lodge No. 277, in the county of Yadkin.

An act to authorize the sheriff of Columbus county to collect arrears of taxes, (For the years 1866-'67-'68, the time to so collect to cease after Nov. 1st. 1869.

An act for the relief of Wm. H. Gentry, Sheriff of Stokes county. [Authorizes him to collect arrears of taxes for the year 1866-'67, the time to so collect to cease on Nov. 1st, 1869.]

An act in regard to the election of municipal officers in the town of Hertford, Perquimans county.

An act to amend the charter of the Green Swamp company.

An act to incorporate Beaufort Harbor Steam Ferry Company of North Carolina.

An act to amend the charter of the Judson Female College located at Hendersonville. [Prevents the establishment of any tipling house otherwise than those chartered in the town within one-half mile of the College.]

An act to repeal an act to provide for the employment of convicts and the erection of a penitentiary.

An act to change the time of holding the courts in the counties of Hyde and Martin.

An act to protect cattle from distempers or other infectious diseases.

An act to grant a town lot in the city of Raleigh to the trustees to be used for the education of children.

An act to incorporate the N. C. Purchase and Trust Company.

An act to prescribe the power and duty of the Governor in respect to fugitives from justice.—[Rewards not to exceed $500 to be offered in accordance with the nature of the case, no part of which shall go to any sheriff or peace officer, whose duty it is to arrest felons, &c.]

An act to repeal section second of the act passed by this General Assembly ratified the 15th day of February, 1869, entitled an act to change the time of holding the courts in the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th Judicial districts.

An act to provide for an assignment of rooms in the Capitol and Executive Mansion to State Executive officers.

An act providing for an official declaration of the results in the late Congressional election.

An act to renew the charter of the Richmond Manufacturing Company.

An act in favor of Wm. A Philpot, late sheriff of Granville county, and John Harris, of Person county.

An act to incorporate the Raleigh C metery Association.

An act to incorporate the Wilmington Life Insurance Company.

An act to incorporate the North Carolina Real and Personal Estate Agency

An act to amend title 6, section 63, of the code of civil procedure.

An act for the relief of J. F Hartgrove, late tax collector for the county of Haywood. [Authorizes him to collect arrears of taxes for the year 1868.]

An act to authorize the county commissioners of Surry county to improve the road from John Allen's to the top of the Blue Ridge, in Surry county.

An act to incorporate Waynesville Lodge, No. 259, A. Y. Masons, in the town of Waynesville, in county of Haywood.

An act to be entitled an act to enable the city of Raleigh to borrow money for certain purposes.

An act for the relief of J. W. Schenck, the sheriff of New Hanover county. [Relieves him from the payment of a fine of $1000 for non-payment of arrears of taxes.]

An act to incorporate the Wilmington Steam Fire Company.

An act to amend chapter 2, title 19, of the code of civil procedure.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Newton, in the county of Catawba, ratified in 1855, an act amendatory thereof.

An act to incorporate Rehoboth Lodge, No. 279 A. Y. M. at Teachey's, in the county of Duplin.

An act to extend the corporate limits of the town of Thomasville.

Ac act to incorporate Hibritton Lodge, No 263, in Lenoir, Caldwell county.

An act to incorporate Atlantic Lodge, No. 238, of A. Y. Masons at Indian Bridge in the county of Currituck.

An act to incorporate Jefferson Lodge, No. 219, F. & A. M., in the town of Jefferson, Ashe county.

An act to incorporate the town of Mt. Airy, in the county of Surry.

An act to authorize elections in certain towns in this State.

An act to incorporate the New Hanover Agricultural Society.

An act to prevent the felling of trees into the waters of Mitchell river, Surry county, and the throwing of other obstructions therein. [Makes such acts misdemeanors, to be punished at the discretion of the courts.]

An act to authorize the sheriff of Ashe county to collect arrears of taxes for the years 1867-'68.

An act for the relief of the sheriff of Alleghany county. [Authorizes him to collect arrearages of taxes for the years 1867'68.]

An act authorizing the Governor to appoint a Mayor and Commissioners for the town of Hendersonville.

An act to incorporate the Littleton Manufacturing Company.

A further supplement to an act entitled an act to incorporate the Green Swamp Company.

An act to incorporate the Central North Carolina Railroad Company.

An act to authorize the county commissioners of the county of Camden to levy a special tax of $1,500 to repair public buildings and to pay a part of the county debt.

An act in relation to the Lunatic Asylum.

An act to amend the charter of the Caldwell and Watauga Turnpike Company.

An act to incorporate the Currituck Club Steamboat company.

An act to remove obstructions in the Pee Dee, Yadkin and Uharrie rivers for the purpose of allowing shad and other fish free passage up said rivers. Authorizes the commissioners of the counties through which the rivers run, to remove within 30 days or sooner, all obstructions therein; the penalty on those obstructing the river is $250, or twelve months imprisonment; or both, as the court may direct.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Jamesville.

An act to authorize and empower John M. Bateman, sheriff of Washington county to collect arrears of taxes for the year 1867.

An act to provide for the collection of taxes by the State, and by the several couties of the State, on property, polls and incomes.

An act to incorporate Tobasso Lodge of Masons.

An act relative to the Western Turnpike Road leading from Asheville westward to Murphy, and thence by separate routes to the Georgia and Tennessee lines.

An act to confirm certain land grants issued to Lewis W. Bryan and others in the counties of Ashe and Alleghany.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to make bank bills a set-off.

An act to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors within two miles or less of Bingham School.

An act to incorporate Castle Hayne Vineyard Company.

An act to authorize Jonathan Mann, late Sheriff of Stanley county, to collect arrears of taxes for the years 1866-'67.

An act to transfer cases from the docket of the late Criminal Court of Craven county to the Superior of the same.

An act in relation to property belonging to the Board of Education. (Forbids sales of swamp lands, stocks, &c., held for educational purposes, except by act of Assembly.)

An act to incorporate the Swift Island Manufacturing Company in the county of Montgomery.

An act to transfer to the county of Montgomery that portion of the Fayetteville and Albemarle Plank Road that is included within the limits of Montgomery county.

An act for the relief of the securities of S. A. Warren, late Sheriff of the county of Northampton. (Authorizes the present sheriff to collect arrears of taxes for the years 1866-'67.

An act to authorize the county commissioners of Anson county to levy a special tax. (Amount not to exceed $15,000, to build a jail and court house.

An act to continue in force and amend an act entitled an act to authorize the county of Cumberland and the town of Fayetteville to issue bonds for their indebtedness, ratified March 2d, 1867. Changes "justices" to "commissioners," who are authorized to levy a tax to pay the interest on the bonds to be issued, such action to be submitted for ratification to the qualified voters of the county.

An act to authorize the commissioners of Rockingham county to levy a special tax for the purpose of building and repairing bridges in said county.

An act to amend an act entitled an act concerning the Register of Deeds ratified August 21st, 1868.

An act to authorize and empower Reuben King, late sheriff of Robeson county, to collect arrears of taxes. Allows his representatives until January, 1870, to collect arrearages of taxes for the years 1866-'67.

An act to amend an act to incorporate the Atlantic Fire Company No. 1, in the town of Newbern.

An act to incorporate Woodlawn Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company in the county of Gaston, N. C.

An act suspending the code of civil procedure in certain cases.

An act to empower W. T. Rhodes, B. M. Orrell and others to remove obstructions out of the Cape Fear River bewteen Fayetteville and Northington dam.

An act to incorporate the Lockville Manufacturing Company.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Lillington in the county of New Hanover.

An act to incorporate Richland Lodge, No. 214, A. Y. M. in the town of Thomasville, county of Davidson.

An act to incorporate Coble Lodge, No. 264, F. A. M., in Guilford county.

An act to extend the corporate limitits of the town of Lumberton.

An act to authorize the late sheriff of Yadkin county to collect the arrearages of taxes for the year 1866-'67.

An act to legalize an election held in the town of Marion, McDowell county, on the 4th day of January, 1869.

An act for the relief of T. F. Lee, sheriff Directs the Auditor and Public Treasurer to settle with him for the amount of taxes due the State on the tax list when turned over to him by his predecessor, R. K. Ferrell.

An act to allow cases to be reheard in certain cases.

An act to authorize Samuel R. Bunting, late sheriff of New Hanover county to collect arrears of taxes due him for the year 1866-'67, the power to collect to cease on the 1st of January, 1870.

An act authorizing the North Western N. C. Railroad Company to receive subscriptions in bonds, &c., to the capital stock of the company.

An act to amend title 7, section 72, code of civil procedure.

An act for the relief of Jesse Sumner, sheriff for the county of Buncombe. Releases him from a fine of $1,000 for failing in due time to pay his tax for the year 1868.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the University Railroad company.

Act to incorporate the Joseph C. Abbott Fire Relief Association of Wilmington, N. C.

An act to cure certain irregularities in the mode of commencing certain action, and to amend certain sections of the code of civil procedure.

An act concerning public bridges and roads in the county of Robeson. Authorizes the county commissioners to lay off new roads and discontinue old ones, and to erect new bridges and repair old ones; also to fine those who refuse to work the roads, not to exteed $5 in any one case.

An act for the relief Mary Crowder. Allows her to marry again without being subject to a criminal prosecution therefor.

An act to authorize the construction of a toll bridge across Haw River.

An act to change the name of the town of Nahunta, in Wayne county, to "Fremont."

An act to raise additional revenue in the county of Greene. Authorizes the levying and collecting of a tax of 10 mills on the dollar of real and personal property, to pay off county debt.

An act to be entitled an act to provide for the burial expenses of the late Hon. D. J. Rich, and for other purposes Appropriates $230 in addition to the actual expenses incurred by the committee to conduct the remains to its final resting place.

An act to incorporate the bank of Mecklenburg:

An act concerning the estates of insolvent debtors.

An act to amend the charter of the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad company.

An act to authorize the commissioners of Hertford county to levy a special tax, not to exceed $2,000, to build a jail and court house.

An act to authorize the commissioners of Transylvania and Henderson counties to levy a special tax. Not to exceed $1,500, to pay county debt.

An act to authorize the county commissioners of Franklin county to levy a special tax. Not to exceed $7,000, to meet expenses, and to pay a portion of the county debt.

An act to be entitled an act to regulate the salary and fees of the supreme court clerk. Allows a salary of $1,000 in addition to fees.

An act to prevent the felling of trees in Contentnea creek. Offenders to be fined $5 for each tree, and also to be considered guilty of a misdemeanor to be fined not less than $10 nor more than $100, or to be imprisoned as the judge may deem proper.

An act to authorize and require the commissioners of the county of Warren to levy a special tax for the purpose of rebuilding a "poor house" in said county. A tax of one-tenth of one per cent, on all taxable property.

An act to incorporate the Pine Forest Cemetery company in the city of Wilmington.

An act to incorporate the town of Clayton, in the county of Johnston.

An act to amend chapter 2, section 5, of an act entitled "an act concerning the government of counties," ratified 14th of August, 1868.

An act to authorize the formation of co-operation for manufacturing, mining, mechanical, chemical and other purposes.

An act to alter the boundary between the counties of Wilkes and Watauga.

An act to authorize the commissioners of the county of Pasquotank to levy an extra tax for certain purposes. Not to exceed $20,000, to pay county debt.

An act to incorporate the New Hanover Laborers and Farmers' Association.

An act concerning the powers and duties of state officers.

An act to provide for levying a special tax for the county of Beaufort Not to exceed $10,000, to pay county debt, and to meet other expenses.

An act authorizing the commissioners of Jones county to levy a special tax. Of $5,000, to build bridges, support the poor, &c.

An act to amend the act to incorporate the Cheoah Turnpike company.

An act to amend the 21st section of the 34th chapter of Revised Code.

An act to incorporate the Robeson Agricultural Society.

An act authorizing the appointment [by the Governor] of municipal officers for the town of Rocky Mount, in Edgecombe county.

An act to authorize the county commissioners of Johnston county to levy a special tax to pay for the building of a bridge across Neuse River. Not to exceed 20 cents on the $100 worth of moneys, credits, &c.

An act to be entitled "an act to prevent the taking of illegal fees under title 17, of the code of civil procedure, and to extend the time allowed in section 400 of said title.

An act to authorize, empower and direct the county commissioners of Halifax to force collection of arrears in taxes. By preparing a list of all delinquent lands to do which they have power to send for persons and papers, and the sheriff to collect the taxes on said lands.

An act to provide for the laying a special tax for the county of Perquimans. Not to exceed $5,000 to pay county debt, to build and repair bridges, &c.

An act to amend certain sections of the code of civil procedure and to repeal certain sections of the revised code.

An act to authorize the county commissioners of Macon county to levy spacial taxes for special purposes.

An act to incorporate the Halifax manufacturing company.

An act to provide a trial jury for the second week of the term of the Superior Courts.

An act to amend chapter 40 of revised code.

An act to allow the commissioners of Buncombe county to levy a special tax. Not to exceed $1,000 to pay county debt.

An act to re-establish burnt records.

An act to incorporate the trustees of the Union Church Association at Company Shops.

An act to authorize the Dan river coalfields railroad company to contract and extend their road.

An act to establish the days and places for selling real property under execution. No real property to be sold unless advertised 30 days at the court house, and at three other public places in the county.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to establish special courts in the cities of Wilmington and Newbern.

An act to enable John L. Banks, of the county of Johnston, to collect arrears of taxes.

An act providing for certain returns from rail road companies.

An act for the relief of S. A. Kelley, sheriff of Davie county. Authorizes him to collect arrears of taxes for the years 1866-'67.

An act to authorize the commissioners of the town of Salisbury to issue coupon bonds to pay the town debt. The bonds not to exceed in amount the sum of $20,000, to run not longer than 20 years at 8 per ct. interest. The proposition to be first submited to the qualified voters of the town.

An act in relation to proceedings in criminal cases.

An act to amend the act to incorporate the trustees of North Carolina college, ratified 21st day of January, 1859.

An act to amend title 20 of code of civil procedure, and to ratify stays of executions granted by justices of the peace in certain cases.

An act to incorporate the town of Madison in Rockingham county.

An act authorizing the comunissioners of Jackson county to issue bonds.

An act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to the incorporation of the town of Salisbury.

An act to incorporate Pine Forest Lodge No. 186 A. Y. M.

An act to authorize the commissioners of Edenton to sell the four commons and other property.

An act to incorporate the town of Lexington in the county of Davidson.

An act to incorporate Trinity Lodge, No. 256, in the county of Randolph.

An act to incorporate the town of Trinity in Randolph county.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Bath in the county of Beaufort.

An act to empower Arthur Gaskins to re-open his ferry from Wiggins' Creek to Newbern.

An act to incorporate the Buckhora Mining and Manufacturing Company.

An act to allow the Commissioners of Yadkin county to levy a special tax. (To build bridges, and to pay the county debt.

An act authorizing the commissioners of Granville county to levy a special tax for the maintainance of the poor. Not to exceed $10,000.

An act making valid all municipal elections held in this State since January 1st, 1869.

An act to incorporate the Real Estate Loan and Trust Company of North Carolina.

An act to exempt from taxation property held for educational purposes.

An act to charter the Express Steamboat Company.

An act relating to division fences.

An act to make valid all judgments in attachment cases since the adoption of the Code of Civil Procedure.

An act authorizing the consolidation of the Charlotte and South Carolina R. R. Co. and the Columbia and Augusta Railroad Co. and amending the charter thereof.

An act to authorize the county commissioners of Mitchell and Yancey counties to levy a special tax.

An act concerning Fisheries in Carteret county.

An act to authorize the county commissioners of Columbus county to levy a special tax.

An act to be entitled "an act to incorporate the Cooper's Association of Wilmington.

An act to lay off a public road in the counties of Davie and Davidson and establish a ferry across the Yadkin river.

An act to provide for the erection of a penitentiary.

An act to authorize the commissioners of Duplin county to levy a special tax for building and repairing public bridges in said county.

An act to incorporate the Phœnix transportation company.

An act to amend chapter forty of Revised Code.

An act to incorporate the Norfolk and Currituck Railroad company.

An act to incorporate the Albemarle Loan and Trust company.

An act to incorporate the North Carolina Planter's Mutual Insurance and Loan company.

An act to prevent the hunting of wild fowl with fire in Carteret and other counties.

An act to incorporate the Norfolk and Currituck Railroad Company.

An act to enable county commissioners to purchase bonds.

An act to require the registration of deeds.

An act to revise and amend the charter of the Tuckassegee and Nantihala Turnpike Company.

An act in relation to taking shad and herring in the waters of Neuse river and Contentnea creek.

An act to authorize the county commissioners of the county of Wayne to levy a special tax for county purposes.

An act for the relief of Rufus K. Ferrell, late Sheriff of Wake county.

An act to abolish and prevent the erection of a toll gate on the Little River Turnpike, which by an act passed and ratified the 15th day of December, 1865, surrendering that part of the road north of C. C. Orr.

An act to authorize David Loftin to collect arrears of taxes for the years 1867-'68.

An act to provide for holding special terms of the Superior Courts.

An act to charter the Bank of Cumberland.

An act to relieve John J. Foley, sheriff of Pitt county.

An act to punish persons injuring or killing live stock. Misdemeanors, liable to punishment.

An act to authorize the county commissioners of Wilkes county to levy and collect a special tax.

An act for the relief of B. Wallace, sheriff of Duplin county.

An act to facilitate the transfer of business from the military to the civil courts.

An act to extend the corporate limits of the town of Fayetteville

An act to amend title 21 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

An act to provide for funding the matured interest on the public debt, ratified August 20th, 1868.

An act to incorporate the North Carolina Fertilizing Company.

An act making the act of going masked, disguised or painted, a felony. Offenders to be imprisoned not less than one year nor more than ten years.

An act to amend an act entitled the Code of Civil Procedure.

An act to incorporate the Halifax [County Co-operative Business Company.

An act to authorize Rufus Galloway, late sheriff of Brunswick county, to collect arrears of taxes.

An act in favor of paying the funeral expenses, &c., of Hon. Richard I. Wynne, deceased.

An act to provide for a system of public instruction.

An act in relation to certain mortgage deeds.

An act to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within three miles of that portion of the Western North Carolina Railroad from Morganton to the Western terminus of the road at Ducktown and Paint Rock.

An act to incorporate the North Carolina Iron, Steel and Metallurgical Company.

An act authorizing Joseph Cobb, late sheriff of Edgecombe county, to collect arrears of taxes.

An act to authorize the county commissioners of Madison county to levy a special tax.

An act to amend an act entitled "an act to incorporate Jamestown in the county of Guilford, ratified the — day of February, 1869."

An act to authorize the county commissioners of the county of Martin to levy a special tax to repair bridges and for other purposes.

An act to incorporate the Southern Land Company.

An act to protect married women from the wilful abandonment or neglect of their husbands.

An act authorizing the county commissioners of Brunswick county to levy a special tax.

An act to incorporate the McLean Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, of the town of Fayetteville.

An act to incorporate the Central N. C. Railroad Company.

An act authorizing the Superintendent of Public Works to select two laborers to assist in locating a Turnpike Road in Carteret county.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution declaring vacancy in the 41st Senatorial District. [Declares vacant the seat of A. C. Avery.]

Resolution in favor of A. C. Avery, Senator elect from the 41st District. [Authorizes the Public Treasurer to pay Major Avery his *per diem* and mileage up to the time his seat was declared vacant.]

Resolution in regard to pages.

Resolution concerning the mileage and *per diem* for members banned by the 14th amendment of the Constitution of the United States. [Allows up to the 16th of July pay of *per diem* and mileage to those members of the House in actual attendance, who were banned by the 14th amendment.]

Joint resolution to allow the Legislature to take a recess. [During Christmas.

Resolution in regard to mortgage bonds of the North Carolina railroad company.

Resolution on tobacco tax. [Requests the N. C., representation in congress to use their endeavors to have the tax reduced from 32 cents to 10 cents per pound.]

Resolution for the relief of James Causler, sheriff of Macon county. [Releases him from a penalty of $1,000 on account of delinquency in making tax returns, and allows his commissions, and per diem and mileage.]

Senate resolution in regard to senate library.—[Requests the librarian to procure five copies of the laws of 1865-'67 to be placed in the senate library.

Senate resolution in regard to map of the State. [Returns thanks to Rev. S. Pearce for the loan of his map to the senate.]

Joint resolution providing for a committee of investigation. [In reference to bribery and corruption charged by rumor and otherwise on members of the general assembly.]

Senate resolution instructing committee. [Authorizes the committee on the sale of the State's interest in the public works to call upon the Governor for information as to any proposal made to him to purchase the same, &c.]

Resolution in favor of the late county court clerk of Haywood. [Remits judgment of $1,000 against W. W. Medford for failure to make returns in due time of the abstract taxable property of Haywood county.]

Joint resolution in regard to holding two sessions per day.

Senate resolution appointing a committee of inquiry. (To consist of three Senators to inquire into the facts attending the purchase of the Penitentiary site.)

Joint resolution to raise a joint committee to investigate the management, &c., of the Bank of North Carolina. [Provides for the appointment of a committee of five of the two Houses, with power to employ counsel and to send for books and papers.]

Joint resolution in relation to banks, in which the State is interested as a stockholder. [Provides that a committee of five shall be appointed to set during the session, and to enquire the number and names of debtors and creditors, the circulation on May 1st, 18 1, the amount redeemed since May, 1865, the amount outstanding on 1st and 31st May, 1865, the number of depositors at the date of suspension, and on Nov. 1st, 1868, the number and amount of deposit paid during the war, the property and the value thereof belonging to said banks, the amount of specie on hand at suspension, and on Nov. 1st 1868, &c.]

Resolution of J. W. Fisher. [Releases him from a penalty of $1,000 for failure to make return of a bstract of the property of Jackson county.]

Joint resolution concerning the sheriff of Carteret county. [Authorizes him to collect the taxes due for the years 1866-'67.]

Resolution in regard to the co-operation of the State of North Carolina and the State of Tennessee in certain railroad enterprises. [Requests the Tennessee legislature to send to Raleigh a delegation to confer with a committee of seven of the North Carolina legislature in reference to certain railroad interests in which the two States are interested.]

Resolution in favor of J. C. Gullick. [Releases him from an amercement for failure to make return of the enlisted tax of 1868 for Henderson county.]

Resolution in favor of the sheriff and register of deeds for Green county. [Releases W. S. Edwards and W. J. Taylor from the judgments against them for failure to make the returns as required by their respective offices.]

Resolution in favor of the sheriff of Tyrrell county.

Senate resolution instructing the committee on corporations. [Instructs them to report adversely on all bills, the objects of which could be attained under general laws.]

Resolutions instructing Code Commissioners to report a compilation of charters, acts, &c.

Resolution asking our representatives in Congress to use their influence to revive and reopen all the mail routes and post offices heretofore existing in North Carolina.

Resolution in relation to the improvement of the navigation of the Cape Fear river. [Asks the N. C. representatives in Congress to endeavor to secure an appropriation from the general government to improve the navigation of the river.]

Resolution in favor of W. H. White.

Joint resolution to provide an office for the State Auditor.

Resolution to provide an office for the Superintendent of public instruction.

Resolution for the relief of the sheriff of Beaufort county. [Releases D. T. Carrow from penalties incurred for failure to make tax returns in due time for the year 1867.]

Resolution in favor of Jesse R. Weaver, late county court clerk in and for the county of Buncombe. [Releases him of the penalty of $1,000 for failure to send forward in time the abstract return of taxes.]

Resolution to annul a portion of a joint resolution in regard to the rooms in the Capitol building.

Resolution instructing select Senate penitentiary committee.

Resolution instructing the judiciary committee.

Resolution declaring seat of the senator from the 14th district vacant.

Resolution in regard to printing of the laws. [Prescribes that none but general laws shall be printed for the use of the members.]

Resolution in favor of the sheriff of Buncombe county. [Releases him from a fine of $1,000 for not settling in time with the public treasurer.]

Resolution vacating the seat of John A. Oates, senator elect from the 16th senatorial district.

Resolution asking for information of the Supreme Court. [As to the constitutionality of the homestead and personal property exemption, provided for in article 10 of the Constitution.]

Joint resolution of instructions to the public treasurer of the state. [Provides for the payment of the traveling and hotel expenses of witnesses summoned before the committee on bribery and corruption.]

Resolution inviting immigration. [Expresses the opinion of the general assembly that the people generally of the State hail with delight the coming among us from abroad all permanent settlers, &c.]

Resolution providing for payment of a clerk to the committee of investigation of bribery and corruption.—[Allows $60.]

Resolution for the relief of W. M. D. Moore. [Releases him from a fine of $1,000 for failing to make return in time for an abstract of the taxables of Brunswick county.]

Resolution concerning an act to regulate the salaries and fees of the supreme court clerk.

Resolution in relation to the *per diem* and mileage of Richard I. Wynne, deceased.

Resolution concerning committee of investigation into the affairs of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company.

Resolution in favor of Mrs. Mary Wheaton.

A resolution amendatory of a joint resolution in relation to banks, ratified 2 st of December, 1868.

Resolution in reference to publication of certain acts. The Secretary State to have printed and forwarded to each member of the General Assembly ten copies of each public act passed at this session.

Resolution in favor of W. J. W. Crowder. To pay him $150.

Resolution to sell the State's rights in the Fayetteville and Warsaw plank road.

Resolution in favor of A. B. Guthrie, late sheriff or Orange county, and his sureties.

Resolution directing the Secretary of State to forward certain acts to certain county officers.

Resolution instructing public treasurer. Forbids him not to pay D. J. Pruyn for work done on stockade, until the Superintendent certifies that the work is done according to contract.

Resolution appointing a board of public charities.—Appoints Dr. Eugene Grissom, G. W. Welker, Dr. Wm. Barrow, Dr. G. W. Blackwell and George W. Gahagan.

Joint resolution in relation to direct trade.

Joint resolution authorizing enrolling clerk to employ clerical force. To be paid $7 per day.

Resolution authorizing the commissioners of Polk Co. to levy a special tax. Of $1,200 annually for three years.

Resolution to pay the actual expenses of the penitentiary committee. Not to exceed $1.4.

Resolution to allow the county commissioners of Richmond county to levy a special tax. The sum of $7,0 9 to pay county debt and to complete the public works.

Resolution to print laws passed by this general assembly with the constitution of the State for information of officers of the State.

STATE NEWS.

KNOCKED DOWN.—After the watchman at the Yarborough House had gone upon duty, and Blair to bed, Gen. Estes in angry words with old Mr. B. F. Penneyman, of New York, a man of seventy years of age or thereabouts, went at him with a stick for saying ditto. Estes cursed the old man and called him hard names; the old man did not resent it. When he was about walking off, Estes called him a liar and Penneyman said ditto; Estes made at him with an upraised cane. The watchman caught hold of Estes and said he would put him out of the house if he did not behave. Estes knocked the little watchman down, and then we had peace. And this was the

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

GISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, April 9, 1869.

r. Welker called up the resolution in-duced by him yesterday, instructing the riffs to pay the certificate of members their *per diem*.

he resolution was adopted.

n act to extend the corporate limits of town of Fayetteville—read second e.

r. Osborne, at the request of certain zens of Fayetteville, opposed the pas- of the bill, and moved to lay on the e.

r. Harrington advocated the passage of bill.

he yeas and nays being called resulted, 21, nays 5. The bill passed its second third readings.

r. Respass introduced a bill to estab- a Book of Forms, adapted to the Code ivil Procedure in Superior Courts, h *Book of Forms* was submitted.

r. Osborne offered, as an amendment, at nothing contained in this act shall be onstrued as to repeal an act passed by General Assembly, suspending the e of Civil Procedure." Adopted.

he bill then passed.

r. Welker, at the request of the Sena- from Cumberland, moved a recon- ation of the vote by which the limits e town of Fayetteville was extended.

man, colored, moved to lay that mo- on the table. Not agreed to.

r. Murphy then addressed the Senate, while he had no personal feeling or rest in the matter, proceeded to show, by a petition and argument, why the orate limits of the city of Fayetteville ld *not* be extended. It had no politi- significance—it professed nothing in direction—it was unjust to principle, in fact, he was representing both par- and knew neither in this matter.

r. Barrow called the previous question stained, and the Senate refused to re- sider.

motion of Mr. Brogden, the bill in- orating the Cape Fear Agricultural ety was read and passed its several ings.

r. Robbins introduced an act to repeal nch of the Revenue Act as imposes a of 2½ per cent. on tobacco in the leaf. ssrs. Robbins, Winstead, Osborne Stephens advocated the passage of the

r. Hayes was opposed to the passage of bill—he was willing to still further re- the tax, say to 1½ per cent., but could o reason why the entire tax should be oved.

r. Welker opposed the bill upon prin- .

r. Davis held the same views with Mr. ker.

r. Barnes asked was the tax on tobacco er than the tax imposed on his con- ents who made brandy.

r. Robbins continued to defend the

r. Cook opposed the bill, while Mr. say advocated it, as necessary to pro- the tobacco manufacturers, and keep within the State.

r. Respass also opposed the bill, upon ciple, and moved it be tabled, but drew the motion to allow

r. Davis to state that he had received ter from a large manufacturer in Vir- a, informing him (Mr. D.,) that in the of the revenue bill, this manufacturer about to remove to this State.

r. Graham favored the bill.

he question then being on its passage, yeas and nays were called and resulted, 10, nays 22.

r. Brogden, from the Committee on nce, reported on the subject of banks, ng forth that the committee had been le to make the investigation sought he General Assembly, as the officers of Bank of North Carolina withheld their s, and opposed every obstacle to the mittee in the discharge of their duty, for this reason,

r. Hayes offered his resignation as a ber of the committee, and for the same n Mr. Respass asked to be discharged a said committee.

ill to re-enact the charter of th town agnolia passed its third reading.

r. Moore, of Yancey, introduced a bill x the manufacturers of cotton 2½ per . per pound on all cotton manufactured ade special order for Monday next, 12 ock.

esolution concerning the Secretary of e—authorizing the preparation of the books—passed third time.

djourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, April 9, 1869.

n motion of Mr. Pou, the rules were pended and the bill providing for a lo- on of the Penitentiary was taken up passed its second reading by a vote of 74, nays 8.

SPECIAL ORDER.

ill to enable the Chatham R. R. Co. to plete its Road.

fter some debate the bill passed its l reading.

he bill to authorize the Commission- of Columbus county to levy a special passed its second reading—yeas 69, 0.

similar bill in regard to Brunswick nty passed its second reading by a vote eas 70, nays 0.

ill to authorize the Commissioners of Hanover county to levy a special tax taken up and passed its several read- by a vote of yeas 64, nays 0.

he bill to be entitled "A General In- poration Act" was taken up and passed several readings.

ill requiring Sheriffs to give sufficient ds passed its several readings.

ill to provide for the manner of bring- suits against Railroad Companies passed third reading.

message was received from the Senate smitting the House bill making the act oing masked or otherwise disguised a ny, asking the concurrence of the se in various amendments.

On motion of Mr. Seymour, the amend- nts of the Senate were concurred in. djourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

FRIDAY, April 9, 1869.

On motion of Mr. Pou, the rules were spended and the bill providing for a ation of the Penitentiary was taken up. Mr. Pou moved to amend by striking t at the end of the 1st section the words nd approved by the General Assembly its present session."

Mr. Renfrow opposed the amendment d was in favor of passing the bill just as came from the Senate.

Mr. Pou's amendment was put to a vote d adopted, yeas 62, days 6.

Mr. Gunter moved to amend section 1 by iking out the words "at or near Raleigh" d insert "at or near Lockville, Chatham unty." Lost, yeas 10, nays 63.

Mr. Shaver moved to amend the same ction by striking out "Raleigh, Wake unty," and insert "Salisbury, Rowan unty."

J. H. Harris, of Wake, colored, moved amend section 4 by striking out the mes of C. L. Harris, Alfred Dockery, S. Patterson, Alfred Howe and G. W. elker, as Commissioners and give to the overnor the power of appointing said ommissioners.

Mr. Painter thought the Penitentiary could be established $50,000 cheaper at Salisbury than at Raleigh; therefore, he hoped the amendment of the gentleman from Rowan (Mr. Shaver) would prevail.

The yeas and nays being called, on Mr. Shaver's amendment, it was rejected by a vote of yeas 16, nays 49.

Mr. Vest moved to amend section 1 by striking out the words "at or near" and insert the words "within three miles of Raleigh." Lost.

J. H. Harris, of Wake, colored, withdrew his amendment.

William Cawthorn, colored, moved to amend section 4, by striking out the name of Alfred Howe, colored, and insert L. W. Boon, colored.

Mr. Seymour moved to amend the amendment by inserting the name of C. D. Pierson, which was lost.

The question recurred upon Cawthorn's amendment, which was rejected by a vote of yeas 33, nays 40.

Mr. Gunter moved to strike out section 1. Lost.

The bill then passed its third reading.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, April 10, 1869.

Mr. Brogden moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill passed on yesterday, relative to inspectors of rosin in Wilmington.

Hyman, colored, moved to lay that motion on the table, yeas 28, nays 6.

House bill to require Sheriffs to give sufficient bonds, passed 3d reading.

Bill to incorporate the Cape Fear Life and Fire Insurance Company of Wilmington, was amended and passed 3d time.

Bill to amend the charter of the Fayetteville and Florence Railroad Company, as amended in the House, was not concurred in by the Senate.

Bill to establish a public ferry at or near the Northeast branch of Cape Fear river, passed third time.

Bill to amend an act for the funding of the matured interest on the public debt, passed several readings.

House bill for the benefit of securities and endorsers passed third time.

Bill to protect Sheriffs in the sale of lands for taxes, passed third time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, April 10, 1869.

On motion of Mr. McMillian the bill allowing the Commissioners of Columbus county to levy a special tax was taken up under a suspension of the rules and passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 60, nays 1.

Mr. Argo offered the following resolution:

That the thanks of the House of Representatives are tendered to the Hon. J. W. Holden, for the dignity, empartiality and ability with which he has presided over its deliberations.

On motion of Mr. Argo the rules were suspended and the resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Hodgin the bill to facilitate the transfer of business from the military to the Civil Courts, was taken up under a suspension of the rules and passed its third reading.

On motion of G. W. Price, colored, the bill to amend an act for the preservation of the public health at the port of Wilmington was taken up and passed its several readings.

By Mr. Stilley: A resolution appointing Dr. E. Grissom, G. W. Welker, Dr. Wm. Barrow, Dr. G. L. Blacknal and G. W. Gahagan, a Board of Public Charities for the State.

On motion, the rules were suspended and the resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. French, the bill to amend an act establishing Special Courts in the cities of Newbern and Wilmington. [This bill extends the jurisdiction of the Special Court of the City of Wilmington over the county of New Hanover.]

After some little discussion, the bill was, on motion of Mr. French, indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. Whitley, the rules were suspended, and the bill consolidating the Charlotte and South Carolina R. R. Co., and the Columbia and Augusta R. R. Co., was taken up and passed its various readings.

On motion of Mr. Seymour, the bill requiring suits on official bonds to be brought in the county where the bonds were given, was taken up and passed its second reading.

The consideration of the various bills upon the Calendar occupied the time until adjournment.

SENATE.

MONDAY, April 12, 1869.

The Senate met according to adjournment.

The President in the chair.

Several efforts were made to take up bills which were defeated.

The Senate then adjourned *sine die*.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, April 12, 1869.

The House met at 5 o'clock.

A number of bills were ratified.

A resolution complimentary to Mr. Hinnant, chairman of the Enrolling committee, was adopted.

The Speaker said: Gentlemen, in response to the resolution of thanks passed on Saturday last, the Speaker desires to return his thanks, and to bear testimony to the fidelity of the Chairman of the committee upon Enrollment, Mr. Hinnant, of Johnston, also to the committee on Engrossment of this House. To the officers of the House the Chair is under many obligations. To each member of the House the Speaker also desires to return thanks for the uniform courtesy and kindness which they have shown him. He trusts that the Summer months through which we will pass before we meet again will be pleasant; he hopes that North Carolina will be prosperous, that she is advancing to a higher destiny, and that our legislation has been for the good of all.

The House adjourned *sine die*.

Letter from General Early to One Hundred Citizens of Lynchburg.

LYNCHBERG, Va., April 3.—Gentlemen: The honor which you have done me by proposing to welcome my return to my native State by a complimentary dinner, has been most gratifying to my feelings, and had my return taken place under more happy auspices, it would have afforded me great pleasure to accept your invitation; but, in view of the condition of our unfortunate country, and for reasons which I am sure you will understand without a particular specification of them, I am constrained to decline the proposed entertainment.

In doing so, I desire to express to you my most heartfelt thanks for the cordial greeting you have given me, individually and collectively, and to assure you that neither in wandering abroad, nor on my return, have I seen any cause to abate in attachment to the land of my birth, or to waver in devotion to the principles which actuated us in our late struggle for all that was dear.

It is the hour of defeat and adversity that really tries the hearts and souls of men, and those who shall have passed through all its temptations without an abandonment of honor or principle will be entitled in the end to be regarded as the true heroes of our cause.

Very truly and respectfully yours,

J. A. EARLY.

From the Raleigh Standard.

THE HOMESTEAD.

An Act to Lay off the Homestead and Personal Property Exemption.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, as follows:

Section 1. *Homestead, when and how exempted.* Whenever the real estate of any resident in this State shall be levied on by virtue of any execution, or any other final process, obtained on any debt, such portion thereof as may be occupied by the owner as an actual homestead, and which he may then elect to regard as such, including the dwelling and buildings thereon, shall be exempt from such levy, except under an execution or other final process issued for the collection of a debt contracted:

1. For purchase of said homestead.

2. For such work and labor done for the owner of the homestead, as may constitute a laborer's lien.

3. For such labor done on the premises as may constitute a m chanics' lien.

4. For taxes accruing on said homestead.

Sec. 2. *Sheriff to summon appraisers.* Before levying upon any homestead thus owned and occupied, the sheriff or other officer charged with such levy shall summon three discreet persons, qualified to act as jurors, to whom he shall administer the following oath: "I, A. B., do solemnly swear [or affirm] that I have no interest, near or remote, in the homestead exemption of C. D., and that I will faithfully perform the duties of appraiser [or assessor, as the case may be,] in valuing and laying off the same. So help me God."

Sec. 3. *Duty of Appraisers.* The said appraisers shall thereupon proceed to value the homestead, with its dwelling and buildings thereon, and lay off to said owner such portion as he may select, or any agent, attorney, or other person, in his behalf, not exceeding in value one thousand dollars, and to fix and describe the same by metes and bounds.

Sec. 4. *Appraisers to make return.* They shall then make and sign in the presence of the officer, a return of their proceedings, setting forth the property exempted, which shall be returned by the officer to the clerk of the court for the county in which the homestead is situated, and filed with the judgment roll in the action, and a minute of the same entered on the judgment docket.

Sec. 5. *The levy to be made on excess.* The levy may be made upon the excess of the homestead, not laid off according to the provisions of this act, and that the officer shall make substantially the following return upon the execution: A, B, C, D and E F summoned and qualified as appraiser or assessor, (as the case may be,) who set off to X Y the homestead exempt by law.—Levy made upon the excess."

Sec. 6. *Appraisers to elect.* In case no election is made by the owner, his agent or attorney, or any one acting in his behalf, of the homestead to be laid off as exempt, the appraisers shall make such election for him, including always the dwelling and buildings used therewith.

Sec. 7. That whenever any resident of this State may desire to take the benefit of the homestead and personal property exemption as guaranteed by article X of the Constitution of this State, such resident (or his agent or attorney) shall apply to any Justice of the Peace of the county in which he resides, and said Justice of the Peace shall appoint as assessor three disinterested persons qualified to act as jurors residing in said county, who shall, on notice by order of said Justice, meet at the applicant's residence, and after taking the oath prescribed in section two of this act for appraisers, before some official authorized to administer an oath, lay off and allot to the applicant a homestead, with metes and bounds, according to the applicant's direction, not to exceed one thousand dollars in value, and make and sign a descriptive account of the same and return it to the office of the Register of Deeds.

Sec. 8. That said assessors shall set apart of the personal property of said applicant, to be by him selected, articles of personalty not exceeding in value the sum of five hundred dollars, and make and sign a descriptive list thereof, and return the same to the Register of Deeds.

Sec. 9. That it shall be the duty of the Register of Deeds to endorse on each of said returns the date when received for registration, and to cause the same to be registered without unnecessary delay. The said Register shall receive for registering the said returns the same fees that may be allowed him by law for other similar or equivalent services, which fees shall be paid by said resident applicant, or his agent or attorney, upon the reception of said returns by the Register.

Sec. 10. That if any person entitled to a homestead and personal property exemption, die without having had the same set apart, his widow, if he leave one, then his child and the children under the age of twenty-one years, if he leave such, may proceed to have said homestead and personal property exemption laid off to her, him or them according to the provisions of sections seven and eight of this act.

Sec. 11. That when any person entitled to a homestead and personal property exemption, shall file his or her petition before a justice of the peace, to have the same laid off and set apart under the provisions of sections seven, eight, nine and ten of this act, the said justice shall make advertisement at the court house door of the county in which the petition is filed, notifying all creditors of said applicant of the time and place when and where the said Petition will be heard; and the same shall not be heard, nor any decree made in the cause in less than six months nor more than twelve, from the day of making advertisement as above required.

Sec. 12. *Appraisal of personal property.* Whenever the personal property of any resident of this State shall be levied upon by virtue of any execution or other final process issued for the collection of any debt, and the owner, or any agent, or attorney in his behalf, shall demand that the same, or any part thereof, shall be exempted from sale under such execution, the sheriff or other officer, making such levy, shall summon three appraisers as heretofore provided, who, having been first duly sworn, shall appraise and lay off to the judgment debtor, such articles of personal property as he, or another in his behalf select, to the value of five hundred dollars, which articles shall be exempt from said levy.

Sec. 13. *Return of the same.* Return shall be made of such appraisal and setting off of personal property in the same manner as is required in section four of this act, upon the laying off of a homestead exemption.

Sec. 14. *Who to be appraisers.* The persons summoned to appraise the personal property exemption shall take the same oath and be entitled to the same fees as the appraisers of the homestead, and when both exemptions are claimed by the judgment debtor at the same time.

Sec. 15. *Tracts not contiguous included.* Different tracts or parcels of land not contiguous, may be included in the same homestead, when a homestead of contiguous lands is not of the value of one thousand dollars.

Sec. 16. *Costs, how charged.* The cost and expenses of appraising and laying off the homestead or personal property exemption, when the same is made under execution, shall be charged and included in the officers' bill of fees upon such execution or other final process; and when made upon the petition of the owner they shall be paid by such owner and the latter cost shall be a lien on said homestead.

Sec. 17. *Liability of officer.* Any officer making a levy who shall refuse or neglect to summon and qualify appraisers as heretofore provided for or who shall fail to make due return of their proceedings, or who shall levy upon the homestead set off by said appraisers or assessors (as the case may be) except as herein provided, shall be liable to indictment for a misdemeanor, and he and his sureties shall be liable to the owner of said homestead for all costs and damages in a civil action.

Sec. 18. *Liability of appraiser.* Any officer or appraiser or assessor (as the case may be,) who shall wilfully or corruptly conspire with any judgment debtor, or other appraiser or assessor (as the case may be) to undervalue the homestead or personal property exemption of such debtor, or shall assign false metes and bonds or make or procure to be made a false and fraudulent return thereof, shall be liable to indictment for a misdemeanor, and shall be answerable to the judgment creditor for all costs and damages in a civil action.

Sec. 19. Any officer or appraiser or assessor who shall wilfully or corruptly conspire with any judgment creditor or other appraiser or assessor to overvalue the homestead or personal property exemption of any debtor or applicant, or shall assign false metes and boundaries or make or procure to be made false and fraudulent return thereof, shall be liable to indictment for a misdemeanor and shall be answerable to the party injured for all costs and damage in a civil action.

Sec. 20. *Judgment creditor dissatisfied.* If the judgment creditor for whom the levy is made, or judgment debtor, or person entitled to homestead exemption, shall be dissatisfied with the valuation and allotment of the appraisers or assessors (as the case may be) he may, within ten days thereafter, or any other judgment creditor, within six months, and before sale under execution of the excess, notify the clerk of the township thereof, and file with him a transcript of the return of the appaisers or assessors (as the case may be), and thereupon the clerk shall notify the other trustees of the township to meet him at a time specified within ten days, on the premises, to re-assess and allot said homestead. At the time specified the trustees shall meet on the premises and having first taken the oath prescribed for appraisers they shall view and examine the homestead laid off, and make their report as required in section 24 of this act.

Sec. 21. *Who disqualified to act as appraisers.* If any trustee or any person summoned as an appraiser, shall be related by blood or marriage, to the debtor, or judgment creditor, or shall be a party in interest, in any action against the former, he shall be disqualified to serve in the valuations of the homestead or personal property exemptions, and another person qualified to act as juror shall be summoned and qualified in his place.

Sec. 22. When the homestead or personal property exemptions is made or re-allotted on the petition of the person entitled thereto, the township trustees shall make their report as required in section 20 of this act, to the register of deeds, specifying what changes, if any, they have made in the former valuation and allotment, who shall register the same, as required in section 9, and when said homestead and personal property exemption is made or re-alloted under execution by a judgment creditor, the township trustees shall make said return to the clerk of the Superior Court who shall file the same and make a minute thereof on the judgment roll and the execution docket.

Sec. 23. *Cost of reassessment, how paid.* If the board of trustees shall confirm the former appraisal or shall increase the exemption allowed the judgment debtor, the levy shall stand only upon the excess remaining, and the judgment creditor shall pay all costs of the reallottment.—If they reduce the amount allowed the judgment debtor the cost shall follow the execution and the levy shall cover the excess then remaining.

Sec. 24 *How vacated.* Any apraisal or allotment by the trustees of a township may be set aside, on application of any party interested, for fraud, complicity or other irregularity. The proceedings shall be upon petition, as in other special proceedings, and the applicant shall give bond to the opposing party for costs and damages.

Sec. 25. *Fees.* The following fees and no other shall be charged in this proceeding:

Each appraiser for laying off homestead or personal property exemption, or both, one dollar; officer for summoning and qualifying appraisers and delivering returns to clerk, one dollar; clerk of superior Court, for filing return and entering minute on execution docket, twenty five cents; for making transcript for township clerk when required to do so, fifty cents; township clerk, for summoning trustees, fifty cents; township clerk, for transmitting return, twenty five cents.

Sec. 26. *Acts repealed.* All acts or clauses of act in conflict with this act, or providing other means for the laying off of a homestead or personal property exemption, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 27. *Forms.* The following forms shall be substantially followed in proceedings under this act:

(No. 1.)

I. *Appraisers Return.*

1. When the homestead is valued at less than one thousand dollars, and personal property also appraised.

"The undersigned, having been duly summoned, and sworn to act as appraisers of the homestead and personal property exemption of A. B., of ——— township, ——— county, by C. D., Sheriff (or Constable or Deputy) of said county, do hereby make the following return: We have viewed and appraised the homestead of the said A. B., and the dwellings and buildings thereon, owned and occupied by said A. B as a homestead, to be one thousand dollars (or any less sum) and that the entire tract, bounded by the lands of ——— and ——— is therefore exempted from sale under execution according to law. At the same time and place we viewed and appraised, at the values annexed, the following articles of personal property selected by said A. B. (Here specify the articles and their value to be selected by the debtor or his agent), which we declare to be a fair valuation, and that the said articles are exempt under said execution. We hereby certify that we are not related by blood or marriage to the judgment debtor or the judgment creditor in this execution, and have no interest, near or remote, in the above exemptions. Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 18—.

O. K. [L. S.]
L. M. [L. S.]
R. S. [L. S.]

The above return was made and subscribed in my presence, day and date above given.

C. D. (Sheriff or Constable.)

(No. 2)

II. *Petition for Homestead before a Justice of the Peace.*

In the matter of } Before ——— J. P.
A. B. } ——— County.

A. B. respectfully shows that he, she, or they, (as the case may be) is (or are) entitled to a homestead exempt from execution, in certain real estate in said county and bounded and described as follows (here describe the property) the true value of which he (she or they, as the case may be) believe to be one thousand dollars including the dwelling and buildings thereon. He (she or they) further shews that (she or they as the case may be) is (or are) entitled to a personal property exemption from executions, to the value of (here state the value) consisting of the following property (here specify) he, she, or they (as the case may be) therefore prays your worship to appoint three disinterested persons qualified to act jurors or assessors to view the premises, allot, and set apart to your petitioner his homestead and personal property exemption, and report according to law.

(No. 3.)

III. *Personal property alone appraised.*

The undersigned having been duly summoned and sworn to act as appraisers of the personal property of A. B. of ——— township, ——— county and to levy off the exemption given by law thereto, by C. C. (sheriff or other officer) of said county, do hereby make and subscribe the following return:

We viewed and appraised at the values annexed the following articles of personal property selected by the said A. B. to wit:

.....

which we declare to be a fair valuation and that said articles are exempt under said execution.

We hereby certify, each for himself, that we are not related by blood or marriage, to the judgment debtor or judgment creditor in this execution and have no interest near or remote in the above exemption.

Given under our hands and seals this .... day of ....., 18....

O. K. *(L. S.)*
L. M. *(L. S.)*
R. S. *(L. S.)*

The above return was made and subscribed in my presence, day and date above given.

C. D., *(Sheriff or Constable).*

(No. 4.)

IV. *Certificate of qualification to be endorsed on return by Sheriff.*

The within named, F. F., G. H. and J. R. were summoned and qualified according to law as appraisers of the ..... exemption of the said A. B. under an execution in favor of X. Y., this ..... of ...., 18....

C. D., *(Sheriff.)*

V. *Minute Examination docket.*

X Y.
vs.
A. B

Executions issued....., 18...., Homestead appraised and set off and return made ..... 18....

Sec. 28. *When to take effect.* This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified this 7th day of April, A. D. 1869.

From the Toledo [Ohio] Blade, April 8.

End of a Remarkable Criminal Case.

One night in January, 1858, Sam Ketchum, then Treasurer of Coshocton county, Ohio, was found in his office, tied hand and foot, gagged and considerably bruised. the safe unlocked and about $20,000 of the county funds gone. Ketchum stated that after he had locked the safe and was about to leave the office he was set upon by robbers, knocked down, the keys taken from him, the safe unlocked, after which he was bound and gagged so as to prevent his giving the alarm until the robbers had made good their escape. The county officials at once set to work to ferret out the robbers. A large reward was offered for their detection; detectives were employed, and in the vain effort to bring them to justice about $20,000 was spent. But no clue could be found; they had covered up their tracks too well, and for nearly ten years the matter remained a mystery. But about one year ago a suit for borrowed money was brought against Ketchum, the ex-Treasurer, by Jas. Brown, one of the leading citizens of the county, a man reported to be worth over $100,000, and this led to the exposure of the whole matter connected with the robbery. Ketchum at once made a clean breast of it. The plot to rob the safe was concocted between himself and Brown. After they had secured the money Brown, in order to disarm suspicion, bound and gagged Ketchum, and left him in the condition in which he was found in the office on the night of the robbery. Brown was immediately arrested. He applied for a change of venue, and the trial was transferred to Licking county. At Newark last week the trial was concluded; he was convicted and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $40,000.

The Crops in Texas.

Planters in all parts of Texas are actively engaged. Corn is generally planted, and a great deal of it is already up. A larger breadth of land will be put in cotton than any year since the war. The freedmen have generally gone to work, and there is less complaint of their idleness than usual.

A countryman entered a New Bedford restaurant where a lot of flaming menagerie bills were posted, and on being asked what he would have, replied: "I guess I'll take a cup of coffee and three menageries."

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14—P. M.

The following are some of the nominations made to-day:

Chas. C. Crow, of Alabama, Governor of New Mexico.

Sam'l T. Carrow, Marshal of North Carolina.

The monitor Sangus sails for Cuban waters in twelve days.

The following order was promulgated to-day:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 14th, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that the interest on coupons, payable on the 1st day of July next, will be paid on presentation at the proper offices, upon a rebate of six per cent. per annum.

Signed, GEO. A. BOUTWELL, Sec'y.

Messrs. Chandler and Morton desired to debate on the Alabama treaty with open doors, but failed.

Mr. Sumner made a two hours' speech. He said that England should be called upon to admit that she was in the wrong in recognizing the Confederates as belligerents. Rebel cruisers were built in British ports, equipped with British armaments, manned with British seamen, got to sea under British colors, sheltered and provided with stores in the ports of British Islands and colonies, and, though well known to have first escaped to sea in violation of England's neutrality laws, were permitted by British vessels of war to pursue their career of destruction without molestation.

Mr. Chandler made a fierce attack on England and her course, and expressed the belief that there was not room enough on this continent for any nation which had so grossly insulted the United States. He had long believed the struggle would come over Canada, and he now believed it would come in his days.

Mr. Fessenden endorsed the views of Mr. Sumner, that a treaty on this subject should rise to the full dignity and importance of the international questions involved, and that the nation, with a due regard to its own honor, could not consider it upon any lower grounds.

The President has directed the Secretary of War to order General Reynolds to proceed with registration in Texas preparatory to an early election.

It is understood, but not known, that similar orders have been issued regarding Virginia and Mississippi.

It is also stated that the President will be governed by the commanding generals regarding the proper time for elections.

Great importance seems to be attached to the points of the constitutions which shall be submitted to separate votes.

From New York—The Senate Passes the Fifteenth Amendment.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 14—P. M.

The Senate to-day ratified the Fifteenth Amendment by a strict party vote. There has been no action yet by the Assembly.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 15—Noon.

Money active at currency to gold. Sterling Exchange 107¾. Gold 132¾. Five-twenties of '62, coupons, 120¾. North Carolina Sixes 60¾; new 54½. Virginia Sixes, old, 56¾; new 59¼. Tennessee Sixes, ex-coupon, 67; new 65¾. Louisiana Sixes 74; Levees 71.

Flour 5@10 cents lower. Wheat dull and heavy. Corn heavy and 1 cent lower. Pork steady—new mess $31 12½. Lard quiet—in barrels 18¾ cents; steam rendered 18¾ cents. Cotton quiet—middling uplands 28¾@29 cents. Spirits Turpentine steady at 49½@50 cents ₱ gallon. Rosin firm at $2 47½@$2 52½ ₱ barrel. Freights quiet.

The Musical Feature of the Age.

Gilmore's magnificent peace festival, announced to take place in Boston on the 15th, 16th and 17th of June—the latter the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill—is reported to have passed the boundaries of doubt and incertitude and to be on the top wave of triumphant success. The amphitheatre, capable of containing fifty thousand people, is already in an advanced stage of construction, whole regiments of artists have been engaged, liberal arrangements have been made for excursion trains from as far off as the Rocky Mountains to Boston and return, the musical societies of New England—and their name is legion—are already rehearsing some of the grandest choruses of the greatest masters—in short, the programme for the three days' jubilee is complete, and is a miracle of musical grandeur. Among the instrumental performers from this city will be Dodworth's and Grafulla's celebrated bands, comprising one hundred pieces. There will also be present a number of the most distinguished performers and vocalists from Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis and other prominent points in the country. "The Anvil Chorus" will be performed by a hundred operators, who are now being drilled in the exercises; and to crown all for thrilling effect and sublimity the national airs of our country will be symphonied by salvos of artillery discharged by electricity at the wave of the baton of the accomplished conceiver of this wonderful spectacle. It is a national affair all over, and as such should be encouraged throughout the land.

New York *Herald*.

A new hand in a Boston shop made terribly rough work in shaving a customer. When the haggling ended the victim asked: "Did you ever shave anybody before?" "Yes, sir." "Ah! did the man live?"

There is a man in the West who has moved so often that whenever a covered wagon comes near his house his chickens all fall on their backs and cross their legs ready to be tied and carried to the next stopping place.

A shrewd farmer in the Vermont Legislature declined answering the speech of a member, who was remarkable for nothing but frothy and pugnacious impudence and self conceit, thus: "Mr. Speaker, I can't reply to that are speech, for it always wrenches me terribly to kick at nothing.

DIED,

In Norfolk, Va., on Saturday, the 10th instant, at 7 o'clock, p. m., after a short and painful illness, SARAH V., beloved wife of C. J. Smith, and daughter of Dr. J. D. Elwell, in the 22d year of her age.

STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS

FROM 4 to 350 HORSE POWER, including the celebrated Corliss Cut-off Engines, Slide Valve Stationary Engines, Portable Engines, &c. Also, Circular, Muley and Gang Saw Mills, Sugar Cane Mills, Shafting, Pulleys, &c., Lath and Shingle Mills, Wheat and Corn Mills, Circular Saws, Belting, &c. Send for descriptive Circular and Price List.

WOOD & MANN STEAM ENG. CO., Utica, New York.

feb 19 121—d&w6m

ROSADALIS

Purifies the Blood.

For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

july 21 251-1y-24-

EARLY MARRIAGES.

Dr. Franklin advocated Early Marriages. Essays for Young Men, on this and other subjects, being a GUIDE TO MARRIAGE and Conjugal Felicity, by benevolent Physicians, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Pa.

jan 20 95-3md&w

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ₱ lb	40 @	42	
BRICKS, ₱ M	10 00 @	15 00	
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each	2 00 @	2 30	
2nd hand	2 00 @	2 30	
New	2 75 @	3 00	
CANDLES, ₱ lb.,			
Tallow	18 @	21	
Adamantine	21 @	23	
Sperm	50 @	55	
COFFEE, ₱ lb.,			
Java	37 @	40	
Laguayra	26 @	28	
Rio	19 @	24	
St. Domingo	25 @	28	
Cotton, ₱ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	25 @	26¼	
Strict Mid'g	00 @	27	
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ₱ yd	21 @	22	
Dundee	26 @	28	
Rope, ₱ lb	7 @	10	
CORN MEAL, ₱ bushel	1 15 @	1 20	
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ₱ yard	12 @	16	
Yarn, ₱ 5 lb	2 00 @	2 05	
FEATHERS, ₱ lb	65 @	75	
FISH, ₱ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1	22 00 @	25 00	
No. 2	18 00 @	20 00	
No. 3	14 00 @	16 00	
Mullets	7 50 @	10 00	
Herring,			
East	0 00 @	0 00	
N.C.roe	0 00 @	0 00	
do cut	8 50 @	9 00	
do gross	0 00 @	7 00	
Dry Cod, ₱ lb	9 @	10	
Family	8 00 @	15 00	
Superfine	6 50 @	8 00	
Fine	6 00 @	6 25	
NORTH CAROLINA,			
Family	11 50 @	12 00	
Superfine	11 00 @	11 25	
GLUE, ₱ lb	20 @	23	
GUNNY BAGS	30 @	32	
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Per ton	80 00 @	85 00	
GRAIN, ₱ bushel,			
Corn	0 95 @	1 05	
Oats	75 @	90	
Peas, Cow	1 10 @	1 12½	
Rice, rough	1 50 @	1 75	
Carolina	10½ @	11	
HIDES, ₱ lb.,			
Green	9 @	9½	
Dry	19 @	20	
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	1 10 @	1 30	
Northern	0 75 @	85	
IRON, ₱ lb.,			
English, ass'd	8 @	10	
American, ref.	0 @	10	
American, sheer	9 @	10	
Swedo	10 @	12	
Hoop, ₱ ton	135 00 @	145 00	
LIQUORS, ₱ gal., (dom.)			
Whiskey	1 50 @	2 25	
Bourbon	2 00 @	4 00	
N. E. Rum	2 00 @	3 00	
Gin	4 00 @	7 00	
Brandy	4 00 @	9 00	
do Apple	2 75 @	3 00	
do Peach	3 00 @	3 50	
LUMBER, (River, Fl'r Bds	15 00 @	17 00	
Wide do	12 00 @	14 00	
Scantling	10 00 @	12 00	
LIME, ₱ bbl.	0 00 @	0 00	
From store	1 60 @	1 70	
MOLASSES, ₱ gallon,			
Cuba, hhds	52½ @	55	
do bbls.	00 @	60	
Sugar house	47½ @	50	
do bbls.	00 @	50	
Syrup, bbls.	60 @	1 00	
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine ₱ 280 lbs.			
Virgin New	0 00 @	4 00	
Yellow dip	0 00 @	2 70	
Hard	0 00 @	1 60	
Tar, ₱ bbl.	0 00 @	2 30	
Tar, in ords	0 00 @	2 80	
Pitch, City	3 00 @	3 25	
Rosin, pale	7 00 @	8 50	
do No. 1	2 50 @	5 25	
do No. 2	1 80 @	1 90	
do No. 3	0 00 @	1 75	
Spirits Turpentine, ₱ gal	00 @	44	
NAILS, ₱ lb.,			
Cut	5 75 @	6 00	
OILS, ₱ gallon,			
Sperm	0 00 @	3 00	
Linseed	1 40 @	1 50	
Machinery	1 75 @	2 00	
Kerosene	40 @	42½	
PEA NUTS,	2 00 @	2 10	
POTATOES,			
Sweet, bush	1 10 @	1 25	
Irish, ₱ bbl	2 50 @	3 50	
PROVISIONS, ₱ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon, Hams	19 @	20	
Middlings	18 @	19	
Shoulders	16 @	16	
Lard, N. C.	20 @	23	
do North'n	17 @	22	
Butter, N. C.	30 @	40	
do North'n	45 @	55	
Cheese	18 @	24	
PORK, Northern, ₱ bbl.			
City Mess	33 50 @	34 00	
Thin "	32 50 @	33 00	
Prime	30 00 @	31 00	
Rump	00 00 @	32 00	
SALT,			
Alum, bush	0 50 @	60	
Liverpool, sack, ground, cargo	0 00 @	2 00	
from store	2 15 @	2 20	
American	1 70 @	1 80	
SUGAR, ₱ lb.,			
Cuba	00 @	16½	
Porto Rico	00 @	15	
C	16 @	16½	
B

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1869.

GENERAL FRANK BLAIR "was dined" by the HANCOCK club last week in New Orleans. Responding to compliments paid him, he said he had gone into the war to aid in preserving the Union on the basis of the constitution. That since the close of the war new and oppressive conditions had been imposed on the South by the dominant faction in Congress, to which he had not given his assent. Those conditions were not such as the North should exact nor the South agree to. He had therefore cast his lot with the South, preferring to share her fate and participate in the disfranchising acts and other disabilities to which Congress had seen fit to subject her.

IMPEACHER ASHLEY, of Ohio, has been appointed Governor of Montana. He is just the man for the place according to the Radical *standard*, as is proven by the following extracts from letters written by Ashley, in March, 1861, to a "trooly loil" patriot, named Frank Chase, whom he had endeavored to have appointed Surveyor of Colorado. These letters are dated March 12, 18 and 18, 1861. and run thus :

"Now, Frank, this is the best office, in my judgment, in the gift of the President, and I would resign to-day if I were sure I could keep it four years. If you get it, I want to unite with you as a full partner in all land speculations and town sites. * * * "The Pacific Railroad will go through this Territory, and will be a fortune to us if we can get it." * * * "I will probably be chairman of the Committee on Territories, if we can carry out the programme to elect Grow Speaker, and your brother, Charley Chase, of Indiana, Clerk, and then I will know all the proposed expenditures in the Territories, and post you in advance." * * * "Now, one word as to ourselves. It is agreed that my brother Eli is to be chief clerk, and my brother William, who is now in Colorado, shall have such a position as he can fill, he having always been a farmer. The surveying contracts, &c., we will fix after the appointment." * * * "I have drawn up the enclosed agreement, which I wish you would sign and keep, and copy one just like it ; sign it, and forward and return the other agreement."

Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.

We have had occasion very recently to pass over the entire length of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, with considerable opportunity to examine the condition of the road. We were truly surprised to see how much work, skillfully and economically performed, had been done within the past few months. The road-bed is in magnificent order, and the track, under all circumstances, is not surpassed in the country. The end of the war found this road in as bad order as any in the South, with a heavy debt and impaired credit. But *fifteen miles* of new iron have been purchased, yet the condition of the track is such that the cars move with as much smoothness as if the iron had been recently laid. The road is superbly ditched and the track dry and hard.

We suppose that this road will soon pass into other hands. Its new owners, whoever they may be, will find their road in good order, needing only new iron to make it as good as the best in the country. They will have reason to be grateful to the present management of the road for the condition in which they will receive it. With a Western terminus at some business point which will open to this road a fair competition for freight and passengers, we believe that it will be one of the best paying railroads in the South, and will be a source of much benefit to our city. If it be possible to extend the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to Columbia or Augusta, or to both cities, its future is indeed a profitable one.

We are unwilling to close this slight notice of this road, without paying a just and merited compliment to the Superintendent, General WILLIAM MACRAE, to whose energy and fine executive abilities, the present superior condition of the road is mainly due. Indefatigable in the performance of his duties, and intelligent in their perception and execution, he has brought this great work up to a standard that is wonderful, when we regard the opportunities and means at his command.

Increase of Southern Representation.

As the time approaches for taking a new census, the effect of the addition of the negroes to the voting population of the South is being seriously considered. A Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* thus refers to the subject in a recent letter :

The select committee on the next census held another meeting to-day, continued their consultation on the two propositions before them, to-wit, whether to increase the basis of representation or the number of representatives. The committee is somewhat divided, a portion of them opposing any further increase in the number of members of the House of Representatives, and another portion being against an enlargement of representation. The former contend that the House is already too large and unwieldy, and that an addition to its numbers would only tend to embarrass its business. The general impression is that the basis of representation will be enlarged.

Hitherto the representation has been fixed by the Constitution not to exceed one for every thirty thousand, excluding Indians not taxed, and including three-fifths of the slaves. There being now no slaves the excluded two-fifths must be counted in any new adjustment of representation. If the negro population is as large now as it was in 1860, we find the following to be the total increase in the representative strength of the South :

Maryland ..... 68,520—in representation		2
Virginia 259,562	"	8
N. Carolina.....144,608	"	4
S. Carolina.....164,028	"	5
Georgia.....186,270	"	6
Florida..... 25,070	"	
Alabama 175,108	"	5
Mississippi....141,556	"	4
Louisiana.....140,308	"	4
Texas..... 72,760	"	2
Missouri..... 47,400	"	1
Arkankas..... 44,504	"	1
Tennessee.....113,208	"	3
Kentucky..... 94,466	"	3

That this total increase of forty-eight members will have an important bearing upon the future legislation and politics of the country is self-evident. Whatever may be their politics, when our negroes find out, as soon they will, that New England adventurers have not from education or association views in unison with the commercial and agricultural interests of this section, this new strength of the South will go far towards assisting the strengthened Northwest in defeating the monopolies with which protective laws have enabled New England to grow rich at the expense of the rest of the country. The South must be benefited by the new apportionment whether the number of representatives, or the basis of representation, are increased.

Northern Prejudice Against Color.

The *Tribune* of Saturday brings us another wail over this "prejudice," so-called. It appears that a colored man from Canada brought a letter of introduction to Mr Greeley, and that gentleman sent to inquire of one A. M. Powell where the colored man aforesaid could get "hotel entertainment." Powell just then was looking out for "respectable" lodgings for "a Massachusetts lady of wealth, intelligence, and culture, and her son, a gentlemanly young man of liberal European education, both slightly colored." He wrote to the principal hotels, asking could these persons "be provided with good rooms, be received at the public table, and have the same attention as other guests ?"

Powell—it is not stated whether he is black or white—received answers, and for the information of the *Tribune* readers he gives the purport of these answers thus :

St. Nicholas.—"Never had such an application before. The parties had better make a personal application."

Metropolitan.—"Very sorry, but could not possibly do so. Would lose all our guests, most likely, if we did."

Astor House.—"Impossible."

Fifth Avenue.—"Will give an answer another time."

Hoffman House.—"Will send an answer."

Everett House.—"Proprietor in Massachusetts. Will send an answer when he returns, on Saturday."

St. James.—Sent letter declining.

Brevoort House.—Sent letter declining.

Westminster.—"Not possible. Would have every guest leave if we did."

Clarendon.—"Impossible to make any promises, as we are very full about this time. Besides, our guests are generally such as stay with us some time every year, and not like other hotels, come and go irregularly."

North Carolina Bonds.

Previous to the war the credit of North Carolina was equal to that of any of the Southern States. No more desirable investment could be made, and at home and abroad they were eagerly sought. The finances of the State were managed with prudence and the administration of its affairs conducted with economy. Its assets were large in comparison to its indebtedness and were a source of much profit. A judicious system of internal improvements had been commenced, and several great works completed. If this system did not meet the necessities of our people it did not injure the credit of the State or burden the people with excessive taxation.

It has been almost a year since North Carolina "accepted" the terms of the Congressional Reconstruction, and for nine months "unmistakably loyal" men have controled every department of the State government. Conventions and Legislatures have been, during this time, almost in continual session. More laws have been passed, repealed and amended within the year than any decade of the State's history can parallel. North Carolina has never been *more* governed since the formation of the State. When Mr. Holden was declared Governor in July last North Carolina bonds were worth seventy-three and seventy-four cents in the dollar. To-day they are barely worth sixty, and we fear by the time the present Legislature meets once or twice more their value will be much less.

It is a matter of interest to compare the price of our bonds with those of other reconstructed States in the New York market. The following are the quotations on the 6th of April :

North Carolina 6's	60¾
North Carolina 6's, new bonds	58
Georgia 6's	82
Georgia 7's	93
Louisiana 6's	69½
Alabama 8's	99½
Alabama 5's	69
Tennessee 6's, old	69½
Tennessee 6's, new	64

It will be seen that out of five of the eight reconstructed States, being all whose bonds were quoted on the 6th inst., North Carolina is the lowest in the scale. Tennessee comes next. This association is suggestive in many respects. It speaks volumes in proof of the mal-administration of their governments, and the mere announcement is enough to condemn the men who, for "party purposes," have destroyed the credit of these States, and retarded their prosperity.

Why should the credit of North Carolina be so far below that of Georgia and Alabama ? Even the bonds of Louisiana, its State affairs in great confusion and anarchy, command from nine to ten cents more in the dollar than do ours. Such a condition of affairs could only have been brought about by the most profligate extravagance and corruptions of the State government. If economy and honesty had been practiced since "reconstruction"; if capitalists were as well satisfied that the resources of the State would be zealously and intelligently fostered and the appropriations fairly and judiciously expended as they are that ignorance, prejudice and dishonesty will in the future, as they have in the past, disgrace the State and eat up its substance, North Carolina bonds would command as much or more than those of her sister Southern States. President GRANT has expressed himself satisfied with the loyalty of our people. Orthodox Radical authority has pronounced us the most completely and satisfactorily reconstructed of all the States. Peace and order exists to such an extent throughout North Carolina, that not even the sensation legislation of the General Assembly, nor the calling out of the militia by the Governor can provoke an unusual disturbance or create the impression that a "new rebellion" has broken out in this State. On this score there can be no good reason given for the present prices of our bonds.

The tax bill has been passed. Soon the tax gatherers will wring from our people quadruple the amount of taxes collected during any one year previous to the war. Yet the January interest remains unpaid, and the members of the Legislature are unable to get their *per diem*. So far as we know there is not one farthing in the public Treasury, nor has the State the credit to borrow the paltry sum required to meet her pressing obligations.

What does Governor Holden propose to do to improve the credit of North Carolina ? What steps are being taken to meet the unpaid interest which he promised would be promptly met ? By what process is the value of our bonds to be enhanced so that the millions of dollars of appropriations will command a price at all adequate to complete the railroads for the benefit of which they are to be issued ? If twenty million of dollars of bonds are worth in depreciated currency barely fifty cents in the dollar, what will be their value when the amount is more than doubled ? Does Governor Holden believe that the credit of the State can be improved by proclamations and letters complimentary to the peaceful disposition of our people to be used in the advertisements of land and immigration Associations, when he gives the lie to his own words by telegraphing sensational dispatches against the removal of troops from the State ? Is North Carolina to be benefited by its Chief Executive rushing excitedly through the streets of the Capital, brandishing bludgeons over the heads of quiet and pious ministers of the gospel, and endorsing the disgraceful and cowardly attacks of a mob and urging them to repeated violations of the peace, his lawlessness finding its natural sequel in the efforts of the would-be assassin in a midnight attempt upon the life of the object of the Governor's enmity ? Is the brain that first conceived the violent death of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to seek new victims among other political foes ? Is peace, prosperity and returning credit to be encouraged by officials pedling out pardons for murderers and assassins ?

Taxes may be laid, laws may be passed, our people may be orderly and industrious, but if ignoramuses are to have charge of the finances of the State ; if thieves are to control our railroads, and if public officers are to offer rewards for murder, the credit of North Carolina will never be re-established.

For the Journal.

"Emigration Scheme" at the North.

In a Boston paper of a late date, I find the following paragraph of local news, but of national importance :

"At a meeting held in the Meionaon yesterday, for the purpose of considering the advantages of emigration to Virginia, and taking preliminary measures for establishing a colony of Northern settlers in that State, it was resolved that colonies for immigration to Virginia be formed ; that a Treasurer be elected, who shall give bonds for an honest expenditure of the funds received, and the interest upon the amount subscribed shall be invested in good securities for the advantage of the Society," &c.

I regard the information contained in the above paragraph as of first importance to the people of North Carolina. Of the late slaveholding States, none possesses greater advantages nor offers inducements to settlers superior to those held out by our State. Fertile in soil, rich in mineral resources, possessing the finest water power in the world, a climate unsurpassed in the country, and with a population remarkable for honesty and their love of law and order, it seems to me that if any country in the world can attract immigrants, North Carolina must, when the advantages nature has endowed her with are sufficiently known to be appreciated.

As the readers of the JOURNAL are aware, a very commendable effort is being made by the Goldsboro' Immigration Association to bring settlers, or laborers, from Europe, but the known ill-success of the agent, now abroad on this mission, induces me to think the movement somewhat premature, and the scheme, to say the least, an extravagant undertaking for the times and the present state of our exchequer.

I think Mr. Atkinson, the agent, sent to Europe last Fall, would have accomplished more in Massachusetts in four weeks than he has been able to do in as many months in Switzerland.

We want any number of live Yankees down here in the South, and we must have them. I think about the best reconstruction that we can now propose for ourselves is to get all the Yankees we can down South and make Southern men of them. It has been done. And the only way to rid ourselves of the "carpet bagger" is to employ his old neighbors to drive him out. Respectable Yankees say that the exit of the "carpet bagger" from the North was induced by the home pressure brought to bear upon him there, and if this be so, and I do not doubt it, why can't that which has once been done in Massachusetts be repeated in North Carolina?

Whatever we may say or think of the inevitable Jonathan, and Heaven knows we can think and say the balance of our days, and die leaving the task but begun, no one will deny his energy, perseverance and industry. And this is what we want of him now. His peculiar notions of government, and political crochets, will do us no more harm. The "irrepressible conflict" is over, our leading institutions have departed the land, and clothed in the sack-cloth of poverty, we are sitting in the ashes of our former splendor, dreaming of lost wealth and bemoaning our blighted prosperity.

One of the great disadvantages attending the few Europeans already brought over, is their total unacquaintance with our language, and the manners and customs peculiar to Americans. These considerations have appeared so insignificant as to have been lost sight of by many, while a few have not been able to see them at all ; nevertheless these are important facts and demand our gravest consideration, else we stand in danger of producing dissatisfaction in the minds of these foreigners, whom we have induced to sever home ties and connections, to come with us, and thus materially retard, for a long time to come, every scheme of foreign immigration to the South.

With the Northern man it is quite different. He is sufficiently acquainted with us, and every circumstance surrounding us ; has had enough to do with bringing about the state of affairs, South, to make it certain that he will be satisfied from the moment he arrives ; but if he should find anything not to his liking, we may be pretty sure that Jonathan will not be long in accommodating matters to his own "notions."

I fear that the foreigner and ourselves will not understand each other as we should. We shall be disposed to regard him too exclusively a hired laborer, while his expectations, most likely are, that he is to be a land-owner. In the majority of instances Jonathan would, perhaps, come with the same idea, and come, too, prepared to carry them out. This is what we may expect, and what reason desires. Immigrants from any part of the world can readily become land owners in the West, almost, if not quite, for the asking, now ; and with the Europeans, land being land, the greater portion of them will go where the "acre" inducement is offered. But Jonathan being "cute" will readily "swap" the climate of the North and West for the South, and give "boot."—He appreciates our climate over that of the North and West, while the peasantry of Europe do not.

Further than the negro goes, I think that we of the South may as well give up our ideas of large plantations until we are in a condition to pay high prices for labor; then we can command it; but in the present condition of our lands, but little better than half prepared for cultivation, and no well regulated system of labor, we cannot. The fertile lands of the West when first opened were planted and cultivated in small farms of a few acres each, but now the West boast of the largest plantations in the world.

Some who settled in that country but a few years since have made themselves able to buy up thousands of acres of the improved lands about them, which being under the very best state of cultivation justifies the employment of laborers at from thirty to fifty dollars per month. Thus the system of cultviating large plantations in the West is beginning to prevail, because the yield justifies the payment of wages that will command the labor necessary to carry on the heavy operations to which we at the South have been accustomed.

These, Messrs. Editors, are my views on the "situation," hastily and imperfectly presented, and with no intention of discouraging immigration from any quarter of the globe, and without any desire whatever to provoke discussion or sever criticism from older heads than my own.

And such being the ideas I entertain, I favor the colnization schemes that we are told are being set on foot at the North, and trust that the Immigration Association will immediately take steps to induce some of these colonies to look to North Carolina.

The sight of live Yankee colonists following the plough, while their educated wives and daughters attend the dairy, and perform their own household duties, will have the effect of setting those young men of ours to work who now lounge about in idleness waiting for "situations;" our young women will catch the inspiration and prepare themselves for the duties of housewives; both men and women will recognize the fact that they must begin where their grand-fathers and mothers did; we shall see the matrimonial ranks rapidly increasing and filling up, and that widespread demoralization among our youth, which is enervating and destroying Southern manhood and intellect will disappear before industry, prosperity, happiness and virtuous contentment.

SPERRY.

For the Journal.

Railroad Meeting.

A large meeting of the citizens of Cleaveland met in the Court House in Shelby, on Tuesday, the 6th instant. D. Lattimore was called to the Chair and C. C. Durham requested to act as Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by Dr. J. W. T. Miller, to take into consideration the amendment to the charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, and the appointment of proxies to represent the stock of Cleaveland county in the meeting to be held at Wilmington on the 15th of April.

The following resolutions were then read and advocated by Messrs. Homesly, Cabaniss and Durham, to wit :

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting, and we believe of the citizens and stockholders in Cleaveland county, that the recent amendment to the charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company should be accepted by the Company, and that we do hereby authorize our representatives in the meeting, to be held in Wilmington on the 15th, to vote for and urge its acceptance.

Resolved, That Dr. J. W. T. Miller and A. R. Homesley be appointed as proxies, to represent the stock of this county in said meeting.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion, the Western Vindicator and the Charlotte and Wilmington papers were requested to publish the proceedings of the meeting.

The meeting then adjourned.

D. LATTIMORE, Ch'mn.

C. C. DURHAM, Sec'y.

An Act to Prohibit Hunting on the Sabbath.

SEC. 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That if any person or persons whomsoever shall be known to hunt in this State on the Sabbath with a dog or dogs, or shall be found off their premises on the Sabbath, having with him or them a shot gun, rifle or pistol, he or they shall be subject to indictment ; and, upon conviction, shall pay a fine not to exceed fifty dollars at the discretion of the Court, two-thirds of such fine to enure to the benefit of the free public schools in the county of which such convict is a resident, the remainder to the informant.

Sec. 2. That upon failure of such convict to pay the required fine, he shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not more than three months as the Court, in its judgment, shall direct : *Provided*, That this act shall not apply to any person who may violate its provisions in defence of his own property.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect from and after March first, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

Ratified this 27th day of January, A. D., 1869.

(Signed) JO. W. HOLDEN,
Speaker House of Representatives.

(Signed) TOD R. CALDWELL,
President of the Senate.

STATE NEWS.

RICHMOND COUNTY.—James J. McCollum and John C. McLaurin have been appointed Justices for Richmond county by Gov. Holden.—Raleigh *Standard*.

PARDONED.—His Excellency, Gov. Holden, on yesterday pardoned William Steel, who was convicted at the Fall term 1868, of Alamance, of assault and battery, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Raleigh *Standard*, 10th.

JUSTICES APPOINTED.—The following Justices of the Peace have been appointed for Duplin county : T. W. Boney, Cicero Bowden, John Carlton, A. M. Robinson, D. H. Williams, G. W. Ward, D. T. McMillan.—Raleigh *Standard*.

ON THE STUMP.—We understand that A. H. Galloway, colored, intends to stump the city before the May election, in opposition to the ratification of the bill removing the Common Council.

Other indications point to the conclusion that the contest will be a warm one.

Newbern *Jour. of Com.*

SECOND ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE.—Has the Governor issued the pardon in advance spoken of by Gen. Estes, for our assassination ? Estes said if Joe Turner was shot in the back a pardon could be obtained for the assassin ; or he might, perhaps, have it in his pocket before committing the crime. On Wednesday, the 24th day of March, a bold attempt was made to assassinate us in broad day light. On last night a second effort was made to shoot us, where Estes said, in the "back." At 12 o'clock last night we were fired upon from our room window. The window is only four feet from the ground. The ball penetrated the blinds and glass, and then into the bed. We sat by our lamp, only ten feet from the window. The assassin got our range by looking through a narrow crevice in the blinds. The muzzle of the rifle or pistol was placed against the slats of the window, just above the crack, and fired.—The ball, from the hole in the window, appears to have been of good size and well aimed, and by coming in contact with the blind seems to have been diverted from its course, and we live to tell about it this morning. We tell the carpet-bag ruffians their poniards have no terrors for us. We shall continue to expose their baseness, venality and corruption. You are mistaken in supposing your victory is complete, and that your system of calumny against the good, and your purchase of the venal and the base, among the natives, can long hold the State in the galling chains of party despotism, which, with the aid of the negro and the sword, you have for a time fastened upon us. We tell you carpet-baggers your presence, after your march with "Sherman to the sea," which can be traced by lone chimneys and smouldering ruins, is itself an insult to the whole people of the State. Those of you who come, with good intent, to cultivate the soil and cicatrize the wounds of a four years war, shall be well received, but those who come to cultivate the political field with the African hand and ballot shall not be welcomed, except by the cowardly and the base.

We match our pen against your poinards; we put the virtue, intelligence, and incorruptibility of the people against your bribes, largesses and gold. In such contest we may perish, but he never dies who falls in such a fight. We have had enough of the furies of your fanaticism and vengeance, pillage and incendiarism, to be exempted from the furies of your cowardly assassinations. Carpet-baggers, Holden men, and renegade secessionists, will learn, ere long, that there is some virtue, courage and self-respect left among the people of the State, despite the calumnies with which you have sought to degrade and disgrace them. You will feel the force of their indignation ere we feel the force of your poinards and bullets.

Raleigh *Sentinel*, 7th *inst.*

HE MEANT WHAT HE SAID.—On Tuesday, when the Penitentiary bill passed its third reading in the Senate, Mr. Graham moved that the bill be sent forthwith to the House for their action. Davis, carpet-bagger from Montgomery, hoped the motion would not prevail, he thought the Senator from Orange was acting with indecent haste, he saw no reason why the bill should be an exception to the general rule. Galloway, (colored, Grant elector and leader of his party) reproved the white man by saying the remarks of the Senator from Montgomery were discourteous to the Senator from Orange.

Davis, (white man) thought the Senator from Orange was able to take care of himself. Galloway said that was so, but as the Senator from Orange might not care to stoop so low as to notice the Senator from Montgomery, he thought he would take it upon himself. Davis (white) with suppressed indignation rose to a question of personal privilege and asked Galloway (colored) what he meant. Galloway (colored) replied he meant what he said, and thought it a fit reply to the Senator from Montgomery. Davis (white) said nothing.

Raleigh *Sentinel*

GLORIOUS !—It is now generally understood that the hands will actually adjourn on next Monday. It will excite universal joy. What a saving to the State will begin on next Tuesday—no less than $1,500 a day, according to the Standard. Many of the hands have already left, and others are hastening away. Farewell, farewell, and peace go with you. It is to be hoped that they will become so enamored of their homes that they will agree to remain there the remainder of their lives.

Raleigh *Sentinel*.

DEATH OF A SENATOR.—Mr. Richard I. Wynne, Senator from Franklin county, died last night at Cooke's Hotel.

Raleigh *Sentinel*, 9th.

PARDONS GRANTED.—His Excellency Gov. Holden on yesterday issued the following pardons :

Murphy Owen, convicted of murder and sentenced to death at the Spring term of Montgomery Superior Court.

Wilson Roscoe, convicted of larceny at the Spring term of the Superior Court of Gaston county, and sentenced to imprisonment for six months.

The following appointments were made, viz :

DIRECTORS OF EDENTON AND NORFOLK RAILROAD.

Wm. A. Moore, of Chowan; T. A. Sykes, Pasquotank; Elihu A. White, Perquimans; John A. Moore, Chowan; F G Martindale, Martin.

COMMISSIONERS FOR MACON COUNTY.

A. L. Hicks and J. N. Keener in place of L. Howard and A. Hall, banned by the Constitution of the United Sates.

Raleigh *Standard*, 9th.

THE ELECTION YESTERDAY.—In pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Commissioners of the City of Raleigh, an election was held on yesterday to ascertain the sense of the voters of the City as to whether or not they would approve the recent act of the General Assembly authorizing the City of Raleigh to issue bonds not to exceed the sum of $50,000 to pay the present indebtedness of the City and to erect a new market-house. Three hundred and twenty-three votes were cast for approving and two hundred and sixty-nine for not approving.—Ral. *Standard*.

A HORSE THIEF BROUGHT TO GRIEF.—We are credibly informed that a negro horse thief was killed near Bethel, Lenoir county, on Friday last, under the following circumstances :

On Tuesday night, the 29th ult., three horses were stolen from the premises of Mr. George Brewer, of Big Swift Creek.—A clue to the perpetrator of the theft being discovered, pursuit was given which resulted in the capture of the rascal near Bethel, with the three horses in his possession. After the recovery of the animals the thief showed a contumacious spirit and began to abuse his captors roundly. At last he openly resisted and made an attempt to retake the horses and escape. This attempt was immediately followed by the discharge of three guns and the negro fell dead.

After this fatal termination of the affair the party mounted their horses and rode home carrying the animals, the stealing of which had been attended with such dire results to the thief. They were returned to their proper owner.

New Berne *Jour of Com.*

DIDN'T STEAL A HOG!—Mr. Adkisson Jeffreys, one of the would-be County Commissioners, made a "hog stealing speech" last week at Yancyville, which we fear has ruined his prospects for appointment to office, inasmuch as he denied the charge of stealing a hog, which was the substance of his speech. We take pleasure in giving it publicity, but we fear Adkisson has blasted his prospects for a small potato office. If he is crazy for office perhaps he had better——Butlerize a shoat !

Milton *Chronicle*.

More Bond Robberies.

Bond robberies seem again to be the order of the day. The one hundred thousand dollars' worth of booty secured by burglars in South street, in this city, some time between six o'clock on Saturday evening and eight o'clock on Monday morning, consisted chiefly of securities and negotiable funds. The sum stolen at perhaps the very same hour from the Safety Fund Society building in Philadelphia was ten times as large, and, as it belonged to about three thousand depositors of an humble class, the loss of this million's worth of bonds and greenbacks is a peculiarly grievous misfortune. Both these great burglaries must tend to impair the trust of the public in the safes and savings banks, in watchmen and detectives. More vigilance and energy will be needed to protect us in person and property against our "dangerous classes."—New York *Herald*.

STATE NEWS.

FIRE.—On Monday last, the 5th, the residence of Sam. son Boon, Esq., of this place, was consumed by fire. The fire occurred between one and two o'clock, P. M., and was purely accidental. A good deal of furniture was removed from the building, but in a damaged condition. No insurance. The loss is a heavy one to Mr. Boon.—Fayetteville *Presbyterian*.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Carolina Immigration Association desires us to urge upon the Committeemen appointed for the various counties to use their immediate exertions towards raising the required funds for Mr. Atkinson. It is desirable that the funds should be sent to him at an early day. All money should be sent to Mr. E. B. Borden, Treasurer of the Association, at Goldsboro', North Carolina.

Goldsboro' *Messenger*.

THE FRUIT CROP.—The fruit crop, as was thought and expressed by many some time ago, to have been injured by frost, is now believed to be only partially injured. The crop in this county and vicinity, we are told, will yet be a fair one, should no more cold snaps intervene in the mean time.

Goldsboro' *Messenger*.

A COWARDLY ACT.—Josiah Turner was fired upon through the window of his office late on the evening of Tuesday last.—Mr. Turner at the time was alone in his office sitting by the table reading, when suddenly he was aroused by the loud report of a pistol or gun, the smashing of glass, and the hurriedly retreating footsteps of the cowardly miscreant outside.—Seizing a pistol he went to the door, but not in time to discover the would-be assassin.

From an examination of the hole made by the ball through the blind and glass, the aim was good, but the ball in passing through these obstructions took a different angle from that intended, by which fortunate circumstance Mr. Turner is indebted for his life.—Raleigh *Giraffe*.

WILLIAMSTON AND TARBOROUGH RAILROAD.—Col. Whitford, Agent for the Contractor, was in town last week, and, in company with General Lewis, made a thorough examination of the entire line of the Road from this place to Williamston.

It is with pleasure that we learn from him that no further delay may be expected and that the first dirt will be thrown in a few days.

It is intended to push the work vigorously forward. Col. Whitford and Gen'l Lewis left for Raleigh on Monday last to complete some final arrangements.

Tarboro' *Southerner*.

Senator Sprague Pounces down upon his Colleague's Paper

To the Editor of the Journal, Providence, R. I.:

Sir—I am in receipt of a slip from your paper of the 25th referring to me. The most outrageous insinuation that you set forth will be answered by me in my place in the Senate. As you reflect the sentiments and are tied in servitude to the overshadowing power that attempts to control both the politics and the public sentiment of Rhode Island I shall give to that influence the setting forth it is entitled to. As I strike directly at the power of which you are the lickspittle, you and those who control you will find I am indeed terribly in earnest. Take, therefore, as you now have, the position in public that I have long known was your private sentiment. Your present is a far more honorable, if honor belongs to your nature, than your past dastardly and cowardly one has been. Show this to Ives & Co.

I am, &c.,

W. SPRAGUE.

[The Journal is Senator Anthony's paper.]

Damage to Southern Crops by Frost.

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 6.—There was a general frost yesterday throughout the State, and vegetation is much injured.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 6.—The weather is cold. Accounts from planters say cotton has been injured by the late cold snaps.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 5.—The frost for the last few nights has had a serious effect on crops. There is much complaint in consequence of the scarcity of labor and the incessant rain which has retarded farming operations.

Election in Ohio—Democratic Triumph in Cleveland,

CLEVELAND, April 5.—The Democrats have elected their candidates for city officers by heavy majorities. Their nominee for Mayor has over one thousand majority—a Democratic gain of over three thousand. The vote for President stood thus : Seymour, 5,742 ; Grant, 7,849.

CINCINNATI, April 5.—Torrance for Mayor, and Taft for Judge of the Superior Court, both Republicans, are elected. The whole Republican ticket, with three unimportant exceptions, is elected.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—The Republicans elected their whole ticket except City Commissioner and three Councilmen at the municipal election yesterday.

Taxation of Bank Stock.

The United States Supreme Court has just delivered an opinion in the case of James T. Austin, plaintiff in error, against a town authorities, in error to the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The corporation had taxed a number of shares held by Austin in various banks. He set up the plea that the State act relative to the returns and taxation of shares in associations for banking established under the laws of the United States, was repugnant to the statute of the United States passed June 3, 1864. But the Supreme Court affirmed the validity of the statute of Massachusetts.

Horrible Murder and Suicide in Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, April 6th.—A horrible murder and suicide occurred this morning, A. J. Wall, while in a fit of insanity, brained Newbury Gibson, his room-mate, with a hatchet, and then rushed into the adjoining room to kill George Nelson, who warded off his blows, receiving a terrible wound on the head. Wall then ran back to the room where he had killed Gibson, and screaming out "Farewell to the world," he leaped from the window on the third floor, killing himself instantly. Nelson is in a critical condition. All parties were formerly prominent merchants.

We have received a copy of the following circular, which seems to show that, if Borie knows nothing of the duties of his office, he does know something of what he thinks he owes to his party :

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE,
U. S. NAVY YARD,
Philadelphia, March 31, 1869.

Sir—By direction of the Navy Department, you will see that no person hostile to the present administration will be employed in the yard department under your control.

Preference should in all cases be given to those who have belonged to the Union party.

The Secretary of the Navy particularly desires this should be done.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) J. B. MARCHAND,
Commandant.

—N. Y. *World*.

No Joke.

One of the Indian ring in Washington, the other day, was required to subscribe to an oath, and was asked if he had any mental reservation. He replied no, but that he had his eye upon a very fine Indian reservation in Dacotah.

Senator Sprague of Rhode Island.

From the New York Sun (Radical.)

Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, has attracted, very suddenly, the attention of the whole country. His speeches are copied and talked about everywhere. The Democratic papers are loaded with extracts from them, and the Democratic readers are delighted with the home thrusts which they contain at the Republicans; while the Republicans themselves stand in a sort of silent amazement at the suddenness and vigor of the repeated blows dealt them by a long time comrade and ally.—Of the abstract character of the speeches, it is perfectly safe to say that no such speeches were ever before made in the Senate of the United States. It is as if a stalwart boy were to seize the venerable fathers of that staid assembly by their gray beards and sling them about him, to the right and to the left, for the entertainment of the spectators. There is no circumlocution in what the bold orator declares His words are plain—darting like light ning at the thing it strikes, at whomsoever it assails. Looking his brother Senators in the face, he tells them that they are a pack of fools and knaves. He says he has never listened to so much ignorance before as has just been spoken in the Senate on the subject of finance. Turning fiercely on one of the more experienced and most distinguished of his associates—Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts—he asked him in substance: What do you know about society and business? The Senator, he says, knows very well how to build up political parties; but he intimates very plainly that, in his opinion, he knows nothing of the situation and wants of the people. And yet the Senator whom he thus berates is one who has mingled familiarly and most extensively with all classes of the people. He next charges corruption and bribery, not loosely and generally, but pointedly and specifically; he knows, he says, of a Senator who was to be paid or was offered $100,000 for a report. The man would be more than human, he asserts, who could resist the temptations of the times. He finds corruption the order of the day.

In almost the same breath Senator Sprague asseveates that he has spent more money in politics than any other Senator—probably than all others together. Of course he has been an exception, and has spent all this money purely and with clean hands. He has spent it, he says, in building up the Republican party. We presume he built it with clean, white marble, such as they are using for the Washington monument in the city of Washington, and that the contractors none of them cheated!

Mr. Sprague on one occasion turned from the Senate to the galleries. He did not say soft, or gentle, or pleasant things to them. He conceded that they were well dressed; but insinuated—with the same way of insinuating which the man had when he told another that he lied—that in spite of their fine clothes they were no better than other folks, and no better than they should be. In a word, he pronounced them idiots—or "idiotic."

The Future of Cotton South.

The Memphis Avalanche publishes the review of the past, present, and future of the cotton crop South prepared by the Selma Cotton Brokers' Association, and prefaces it with the following remarks :

The struggle between English spinners and American speculators in regard to cotton continues, and the future of the staple is daily assuming greater importance, as involving millions of dollars to the people of the South. Here there is no question as to the scant supply and ultimate high prices, but in the North and in Europe the popular idea of the crop varies from 2,500,000 to 2,750,000 bales, with the expectation of a largely increased production in 1869. Both these have been steadily combated by the Avalanche, especially the latter, as being impossible from the largely decreased labor supply. Only a few days since we recorded a general "scraping out" and forwarding of the crop, and our advices since have only strengthened us in our position. It may be taken as gospel that those who figure on increased production this year will be as much mistaken in their calculations as those who estimate the new crop now marketing as equal to that of 1867. Internal improvements in the South are absorbing a large proportion of the element whose only occupation in the past was agriculture, and it will require several years at least to effect any material increase in the production of our leading staple.—We have plenty of land; but the supply of labor is insufficient, and even this must decrease as our railroad and manufacturing interests advance. The freedmen, as a class, are not favorably inclined to plantation labor, and will adopt any other occupation in preference. Hence, no matter what efforts may be put forth, there can be little, if any, increase in the production of American cotton for some years to come. White labor must come to the rescue, and this will require time. Immigration must be encouraged, and vast and half cultivated plantations must give place to small, closely worked and thrifty farms. And immigration must not only be encouraged in words, but money must be spent, earnest work performed, cheap lands offered, and protection guaranteed. We commend these views to European as well as American spinners. The former will be far more sure of a regular supply of cotton in encouraging its development in America, by promoting emigration, and in other ways, than by wasting time in vain efforts to increase the production of an inferior staple in India or elsewhere. India is the only country from which any material increase can be expected, and yet latest advices from Bombay are anything but favorable. Let them drop all "short time" and other tactics and aid in the encouragement of increased production in America, as the surest way of getting back to as healthy and prosperous a condition of things as existed before the late war.

Intelligence from all sections of the country is very unpromising as regards crop prospects. Few planters have yet commenced their spring work, from scarcity of farm hands, while the late unfavorable weather was another serious set back. It is almost impossible to get hands, though twenty-five to fifty per cent. higher wages than paid last year are offered, and it is apprehended that not over two million bales of cotton will be raised this season.—This may startle "increased production" philosophers, but such is the intelligence gleaned from our exchanges and the correspondence of factors and commission merchants. It is even stated that hundreds of plantations are without a single laborer.

The New Oath of Office for Late Rebels.

In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Trumbull, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported, without amendment, the bill prescribing an oath of office to be taken by persons who participated in the late rebellion, but who are not disqualified from holding office by the fourteenth article of amendment to the constitution of the United States. It provides that when such person shall be elected or appointed to any office of trust or honor under the United States government, and shall not be able to take the oath prescribed July 2, 1862, on account of participation in the late rebellion, they shall, in lieu thereof, before entering upon the duties of office, take the oath prescribed in the act of July 11, 1868, "prescribing an oath of office to be taken by persons from whom legal disabilities shall have been removed."